The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8439--VOL. LI
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.
PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Sloane-street, Goulburn, Mrs. M. T. Clarkson, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Paddington, near Sydney, the wife of James Scott, Esq., Burtundy River, Darling, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at Terragong, Jamberoo, Mrs. John Marks, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at Gundagai, the wife of A. L. Trembicki, Esq., C.E., of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd instant, by special license, at St. Patrick's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. Dean Sumner, Daniel Brien, jun., to Bridget, second daughter of the late Michael Ryan, of Parramatta.

On the 6th instant, at the Presbyterian preaching station, Dapto, by special license, by the Rev. William Mitchell, M.A., Presbyterian Minister, Wollongong, in connection with the Church of Scotland, James Dunsmore, Esq., only surviving son of the late Samuel Brown Dunsmore, of Dapto, to Miss Isabella Smith, daughter of the late Mr. James Smith, of Cromlin, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

On the 6th, instant, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. W. Stack, Philip Frederick Sellheim, of Strathmore, Queensland, eldest son of M. H. Von Sellheim, of Conradsdorf, Hesse Darmstadt, to Laura Theresa, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Morisset, of Bathurst, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, at the residence of her brother, 24, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, Jane Ourtz, aged 52 years, daughter of the late Jacob Ourtz, of Great Sutton-street, London.

At his residence, Riverston, Mr. R. Dawson, Iron Foundry, George-street, in the 65th year of his age, of apoplexy, an old and respected colonist. For particulars see advertisement.

On the 8th instant, at his residence, 157, York-street, Mr. George Heil, baker, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Ellen Sewell, relict of late Mr. George Sewell, of Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, aged 94 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
LORD ASHLEY,
T. Randall, Commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND,
THURSDAY, June 15th.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

OKITIKI GOLD FIELDS.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
TARARUA,
J. Gardyne, Commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, TARANAKI, and NAPIER,
THURSDAY, June 15.
Passengers and cargo for Taranaki transhipped at Nelson.
Passengers and cargo for Napier, transhipped at Wellington.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by this Company's Steamships will be

Saloon	£5 10 0
Return Ticket	9 0 0
Steerage	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
CITY OF BRISBANE,
will sail for the above port
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Saturday, at 5.
FARES:

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months) ..	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

FREIGHT:
Dead weight and measurement 10s. per ton.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4; and CITY OF MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY MORNING.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Diamantina.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 13th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 17th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LADY BOWEN
will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 10th May, at 4 p.m. for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
taking cargo and passengers for transhipment for Northern ports.
Rates of Passage to Brisbane.

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto, return (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
H. P. Sawell, commander,
will leave the Market Wharf THIS DAY, returning to Sydney on SATURDAY.
REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	12s 6d
Steerage	7s 6d.

Apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt street; or, JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
H. P. Sawell, commander,
will leave the Market Wharf on or about MONDAY next, the 12th instant, carrying passengers and cargo.
This splendid steamship offers superior accommodation and a liberal dietary for all classes, under the able superintendence of Mr. Sefton (late of the s. s. Barwon).
A stewardess is provided for lady passengers.
REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon, return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0.

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY.—The steamship
BARWON
will leave Commercial Wharf, for the above port, on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 2 p.m.
W. W. MARSH, Agent.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The swift and powerful steamship
BARWON, Captain Lowrie,
will sail from Commercial Wharf, for the above port, on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 2 p.m.
This first-class steamer is in all respects equal to any on the station. Inspection invited. Her saloon accommodation has been enlarged, and the catering of the ship entrusted to Mr. Mason, the well-known provedore, late of the City of Hobart.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

W. W. MARSH, Agent.
Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—TO
WOLLONGONG.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon; Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Steamer, on 16th instant.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, 7th July.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—INCREASE OF TRIPS.
On and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, swift Steamers will ply between the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, and the undermentioned places, on every week day, as follows:
To RYDE, 7.15 and 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 7.40, 8.40, and 11.40 a.m., and 3.40 and 4.40 p.m.
To GLADESVILLE, 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 8, 9, and 11 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 4, and 5 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 3, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
From ditto, 8.15, 9.15, and 11.15 a.m., 12.15, 1.15, 4 15, 5.15, and 6.15 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Return tickets for double trip. 2s 6d cabin; 1s 6d steerage.

STEAM to MELBOURNE direct.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.
Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£3 15 0
Ditto return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For passage and deck cargo only apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WHORAM, south arm Richmond River.—The schooner WALLABY. W. PRATT, Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER.—The regular trader schooner HANNAH, P. Johnson, master, receiving cargo, sails on SATURDAY EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY, the CARNATION, J. Smith, master, TO-MORROW EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner PIONEER, M'Caubery, master, being under charter, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY direct.—☞ The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM is now fast loading at Towns' Wharf, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on FRIDAY, at noon. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine brig CRAIG ELLACHIE, Westbrook, master, will commence loading at Market Wharf TO-MORROW MORNING, and, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader E. K. BATESON, Castles, commander, now loading at Market Wharf, has only room for 10 tons light freight, and will receive immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ The clipper brigantine CLUTHA, A. Bruce, master. Shippers will please complete shipments. Will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street; or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The HARRIET ARMITAGE, Stephens, master, sails THIS DAY. Has room for a few passengers only.
For passage, apply to W. WRIGHT, Wright's Wharf; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—☞ Sails THIS DAY, weather permitting. Has room for a few tons freight if sent down this morning, for which or passage,
Apply on board, at the Patent Slip; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. Sherlock, commander, now due, will be dispatched ten days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper barque METAMIS is now ready to receive cargo and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 British barque BERENGARIA, 700 tons burthen, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For light freight or passage only, apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 British ship CHELSEA, 1400 tons, Captain Sloan, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 15th June.
For cabin or steerage passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, W. LINKLATER, commander, is now receiving cargo at Towns' Wharf, and will meet with quick dispatch.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The magnificent clipper ship COULNAKYLE, 600 tons register, Alexander Morrison, commander, is under engagement to sail for the above port on 20th instant.
For light freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MANILA.—☞ The A1 clipper-barque PLANTER NO. 2, W. C. Whitmore, commander, being under charter, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

JASON, for LONDON.—Specie and first-class passengers only. To SAIL on SATURDAY, 17th June. Jason, 878 tons register, A1, Alexander Birnie, master, has all her cargo and will sail as above; full poop, carries a surgeon, and is well found.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS. FOR LONDON DIRECT.
The clipper ship
WANSFELL,
Henry Holland, Commander.
717 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's, now loading at Circular Quay.

Saloon—according to arrangement.	
Second Cabin	£25 0 0
Steerage	18 0 0

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, A1 for 12 years, 1031 tons register, J. Duthie Phillips, commander, will meet with quick dispatch. Has the greater portion of her dead weight, and is receiving wool at Talbot's Stores. Intending passengers are informed that the saloon of this vessel is fitted up with the latest improvements, combining comfort and elegance. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 clipper ship DAY DAWN, 430 tons register, Philip Jones, commander. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 13 years British-built clipper barque LOTA, 472 tons, M. W. Barber, commander, now landing her cargo in first-class condition, is open for engagement. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FREIGHT for MELBOURNE.—200 TONS now ready. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FREIGHT for NAPIER, N.Z. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL for Melbourne, to carry about 200 tons. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP CORNWALLIS, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. All goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The master will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed.
Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street.

Captain LEEMAN will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

SHIP QUEEN OF NATIONS, from LONDON.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Agent.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to load at Wogonga, outside flats. J. Thorne, 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a SCHOONER, of from 50 to 100 tons register. Ferguson, Webb, and Co., 46, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, small VESSEL to load at Newcastle. Freight 6s. J. Thorne, 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a good VESSEL, from 100 to 150 tons register. A. S. Webster, Macquarie-place.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—The Third Annual MEETING of the above Society will take place on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, when JOHN CALDWELL, Esq., M.L.A., will preside. The Revs. John Graham, W. Kelynack, J. Bickford, A. Thomson, J. Frazer (from New Zealand), W. Allworth, and other ministers and friends are expected to take part in the proceedings. To commence at half-past 7 p.m.
BENJAMIN SHORT, Hon. Secretary.

BURWOOD.—The Rev. Dr. TUCKER will give a LECTURE, in the Schoolhouse, Burwood, on FRIDAY, the 9th June, at 7.30 p.m., on "Christianity in Turkey." A collection will be made for the British and Foreign Bible Society.
WILLIAM LUMSDAINE.

LECTURE.—YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, Sydney North.—A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. W. KELYNACK, in the Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th June (D.V.) Subject: "George Stephenson, his life and its lessons."
Tickets, 1s. each, to be obtained from Mr. J. Caldwell, Pitt-street; Messrs. Love and Son, Vickery and Hall, Mr. F. Lassetter, Mr. E. Vickery, the Wesleyan Book Depot, George-street; Mr. C. Bovis, King-street; and members of the committee. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
ISAAC DAY, Hon. Secretary.

HAWKESBURY RACES.—The friends and subscribers of the above Races are invited to attend a MEETING of the above Races, which will be held at Mr. JAMES HOLMES', Fitzroy Inn, on SATURDAY next, at 3 o'clock p.m.
GEORGE M. PITT.
Sydney, June 8.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, REDFERN.—A Tea MEETING, in aid of the School Harmonium Fund, will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING; to commence at half-past 6 o'clock; after which a selection of glees and other music will be sung, and recitations delivered. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be obtained from Mr. G. E. Crane, Mr. Saunders, at the school; the teachers, or the ladies giving tables.

MASONIC Cambrian Lodge 656.—Monthly MEETING at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

BRIGADE ORDER.—In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the Commanding Officer's Parade ordered for this evening, is POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 10th instant, when it will take place (weather permitting) in full dress, at 3.30 p.m., without cap covers, which are discontinued.
The band and drums will attend.
By command, &c. (s.) THOMAS BAYNES, Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 8th June.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GWYDIR.—GENTLEMEN,—It once more becomes your duty and privilege to elect a representative of your constituency in the Parliament of the country.

In placing my services at your disposal, I have no changed views to submit. I am still as ever a thorough supporter of constitutional government as established in the colony, including the Electoral Act of 1858 and the Land Act of 1861.

I am, however, in favour of a return to the system of State-aid to religion, as provided under Sir R. Bourke's Church Act, to be modified so as to make the State assistance only applicable to the sparsely inhabited country districts.

To all matters of local improvement that may fairly be claimed, I will give my best support, so long, however, as the claims of the rest of the colony are duly considered.

In conclusion, I think it right to add that the present Government possesses my support and confidence. I shall take the earliest opportunity of meeting you, when I can more fully explain my political views.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
JOHN SINGLE.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE of JOHN WALSH, late of Whego, District of Lachlan, deceased.—All CREDITORS in the above estate are hereby warned to send in their claims to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1865. And notice is hereby given, that the Administratrix will not be responsible for any debts due from the said estate which may not be rendered on or before the abovenamed day.
T. L. JAMES, Solicitor to Administratrix.
Orange, June 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—JAMES H. ADGER desires to acquaint the numerous patrons of his Establishment that, having recovered his health, he is now enabled to resume business. A private room has been added for gentlemen, in which he will always be in attendance. J. H. A. avails himself of this opportunity to tender his unfeigned thanks for the liberal and uninterrupted support with which he has hitherto been honoured; and trusts, by his undivided attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Baths and Hair Dressing Rooms, 313, George-street.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—100 intending subscribers are anxious to know if the above is ever to be opened.

ELSWICK HOUSE, PETERSHAM.—Head-master, Rev. W. SCOTT, M.A. The winter vacation will begin June 20th, and end July 19th, when Mr. Scott will have VACANCIES for FOUR BOARDERS.

LOST, a CHEQUE for £14 4s., drawn by the undersigned in favour of Mrs. Watts, dated 31st May, 1865, payment of which has been stopped. J. RUSSELL JONES, King-street, Sydney.

LOST, last night, in the Botany Road, near the Railway Station, a white KANGAROO DOG, rough, a fawn patch on head, blind one eye. A reward, at Mr. CARTER'S, Redfern-street, Redfern.

LOST, a White POODLE SLUT, with hair cut behind, in the neighbourhood of Druitt-street and Sussex-street. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 69, Elizabeth-street North. If detained will be prosecuted.

FANCY BALL.—The party who took a COAT, with velvet collar, edging, silk lining, with pipe, &c., in breast pocket, is requested to return the same to E. MILLETT'S, No. 361, George-street.

FOUND, a Yellow Skye Terrier DOG. Apply for information, 141, South Head Road.

FOUND a LAMB; the owner can have it by giving description, and paying expenses. Apply to W. TYE, Butcher, Newtown.

THE CABMAN who had charge of a piece of CORAL is requested to bring it to 89, Botany-street, to save further trouble.

A REWARD of £1 will be paid on conviction of the person who destroyed the knocker on No. 1, Nelson-place, Piper-street, Woollahra.
Mrs. E. NORMAN.

I HEREBY beg to apologise to Mrs. THOMPSON for speaking of and making use of an unfounded report.
WILLIAM B. MAIR.

TO VENETIAN BLINDMAKERS.—TENDERS are required by the Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts for making and fixing Venetian Blinds to the front of the institution.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

TENDERS wanted for SHINGLING two houses. E. CAMPBELL, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to June the 19th, for the erection of a HOUSE, with SHOP, at Paddington. For particulars apply at the offices of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 145, Pitt-street.

STONEMASONS.—TENDERS wanted for Foundation to House. Apply to J. Penson, 351, Pitt-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—Tenders for a large plain job wanted. Beaumont and Waller, Botany Rd., Chippendale.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES TEBBUTT BELL, late Government Surveyor, Port Natal, New Zealand.—A LETTER of great importance is lying for you at the office of Messrs. Moses Moss and Co., Wynyard-lane.

IF Mr. JOSEPH DUNN, a Clerk, who left Fifeshire, Scotland, nine years ago, for New Zealand, will communicate with Mr. JOHN M'LEOD, of Helensville, Kaipara, Auckland, New Zealand, he will hear of something to his decided advantage.

JOHN HIGGIN, of Liverpool, Write to your Brother WILLIAM, at Mudgee, you will hear good news.

JAMES WHITEHOUSE, native of Southsea, Portsmouth, England, will hear of his sister SARAH by applying to JOHN PETER HORN, New Pipeclay, near Mudgee, New South Wales.

JAMES M'BURNEY, Slate Mill, write to your Brother WILLIAM. Address 159, Clarence-st.

MICHAEL DELANEY, late of No. 6, Macquire-street, Sydney.—LETTERS for you from America. Address ANNE DELANEY, care Gordon and Gotch, Melbourne.

SAMUEL ROGERS, lately in my employ, is requested to call on me without delay, as I have a Letter of great importance for him from home.
ISAAC H. LEVY, 62, Market-street.

PROFESSOR JACOBS, Prince of Wizards.—Excitement nightly increases. Delighted audiences!

PROFESSOR JACOBS.—Ad libitum Presentation of Hot Coffee, with the Inexhaustible Bottle.

PROFESSOR JACOBS' Grand Drawing-room Entertainment, the theme of universal admiration.

PROFESSOR JACOBS, every Evening, in his select Repertoire of new and attractive Illusions.

PROFESSOR JACOBS, grand Destruction and Restoration of a Five Pound Note NIGHTLY.

PROFESSOR JACOBS.—Box Office open 11 to 3. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 10.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor .... Mr. George Loder.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart. K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.

THIS EVENING,
will be produced, with great magnificence, Meyerbeer's Grand Historical Opera, in five acts,
LE PROPHETE.

Count Oberthal	Mr. Henry Wharton
(who has kindly consented to play this part in order that the opera may be produced in the best possible manner.)	
John of Leyden (the prophet)	Mr. Henry Squires
Matthias	Mr. Frederick Lyster
Jonas	Mr. Armes Beaumont
Zacharias	Mr. J. E. Kitts
Bertha	Miss Emma Neville
Fides	Madame Lucy Escott.

This opera is produced with the permission of Mr. J. H. Anderson, Music Warehouse, George-street; agents for Messrs. Brandus and Dufour, Paris.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10th,
will be given for the last time,
LE PROPHETE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1865,
Last Performance of Wallace's Opera,
MARITANA.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 13, 1865,
Last Performance of Ch. Gounod's
FAUST.

Prices of Admission:
Dress circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pitt and Upper Circle, 2s., Gallery, 1s.
Box Book for securing seats at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where Season Tickets may also be procured.
Doors open at half-past 7.
Overture commences at 8 precisely.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street,
Having been closed for alterations and improvements,
IS NOW OPEN.
THE ROYAL FAMILY
have been newly habited and re-disposed, as have been nearly the whole of the other well-known figures. The following are the latest additions:—
MORGAN,
the notorious Bushranger;
WENDLAN,
who fired the fatal shot at him, and
BEN HALL.
[illegible]ast of Morgan (the only one in New South Wales) [illegible] ceived from Melbourne, and can be seen on [illegible]
[illegible] children, half-price.

GRAND FANCY BALL in AID of the SYDNEY HEBREW SCHOOL.—COSTUMES or TRIMMINGS for Fancy Dresses, for the above occasion, may be had in any quantity on application to Mr. R. TOLANO, Victoria Theatre. N.B.—Any description of fancy dress made to order.

HAMBURG HOTEL, King-street.—The only CONCERT HALL in Sydney where you can pass a quiet hour. Mr. Edwards, the old favourite; Master Murray, champion dancer of Australia; Mr. Tier, comic vocalist. All drinks bar prices. OPEN EVERY EVENING.
KRAUSS, Proprietor.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1. PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, opp. Golden Gate.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s; four 7s 6d; six 10s twelve 15s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st, Sydney.

CARTES DE VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1. SCHRODER, 645, George-street, Haymarket.

SIX CARTES DE VISITE 7s 6d; case Portraits, from 2s 6d, at MORRIS and BILLING'S, 251, Pitt-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aurist. At home for consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-street.

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhood-lane.—Cheap and elegant Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

LUNCHEONS. Luncheons. Luncheons, French style, from 1 to 3. A La Flore Australienne, 317, George-st.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

MEDICAL.—An experienced M.D. and Surgeon would prescribe at a chemist's, also visit. M.D., Post Office.

MR. EDEN, Surgeon-Dentist, 18, Elizabeth-street North, from Threadneedle-street, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, and Stock and Station Agent, begs to inform his constituents that he has REMOVED from Post Office Chambers to the Royal Hotel Chambers, adjoining the Royal Hotel, George-street.

REMOVAL.—W. MEADOWS BROWNRIGG, Surveyor and Land Agent, to No. 126, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of the Victoria Club.
6th June, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED have REMOVED into their new Premises, 5, Barrack-street. P. FALK and CO.

W. WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, per Jason, for Great Britain, small parcels 1s., Prince-st., Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
Circular Quay, 7th June. IRWIN and TURNER.

PUBLICANS.—Billiard and Bagatelle Table Licenses. Applications, Mr. DELOHERY, 7, Park-street.

FOR SALE, a large open-air AVIARY, and upwards of thirty CANARIES, mostly young birds, and one BLACKBIRD, all healthy. Apply to BRADLEY and NEWTON, George-street; or to ROBERT THOMSON, Ocean View, Waverley.
A view of the aviary may be seen at Messrs. Bradley and Newton's.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Confidence.—The most implicit reliance may be placed in these remedies. No invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve the pain, or completely cure the disease. No disorder can resist their curative powers. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

O'NEILL'S CARAGHEEN PECTORAL.—From the many cures attending the administration of this medicine, the proprietor has been induced to lay it before the public. For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, it will be found most valuable. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each. E. H. O'NEILL, chemist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 23 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted; teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ELIXIR OF ROSES.—A refreshing wash for the mouth, teeth, and gums, in bottles from 2s. 6d. to £1 per bottle. Dr. J. EMANUEL'S Dental Surgery, Pitt-street North.

CAUTION.—COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Fraudulent imitations of these celebrated pills are in circulation, having the stamp, bills, and labels all counterfeited. Some of these counterfeits have the stamp printed with a full stop after the word "OFFICE," and are wrapped with one bill only, the boxes lined purple or red, and the pills themselves irregular in form, with indentations on their surface. The GENUINE have no stop after the word "office" on the Government stamp; they are wrapped with two bills, the boxes are white inside, and the pills are perfectly globular in form, and present no indentations whatever. May be had of Messrs. ROW and Messrs. NORRIE and BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The best description of Chemicals, Paper, Cases, and every other requisite for the art of photography kept in stock. Priced lists forwarded on application, and country photographers may depend on our never disappointing them. Just received, a large supply of American Union cases very cheap; also Hardwick's collodion and iodiser, will keep and work well in any climate. A. J. WATT and CO., Photographic Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

TESTS.—Pure Chemicals.—Tests and Apparatus. All kinds of test papers, pure acids, glass tubing, retorts and receivers; nested test tubes, porcelain dishes, mortars and pestles, stirrers, bottle brushes, &c., &c. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

TRICOPHEROUS. Tricopherous.—Just received. CHAS. C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

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PIANOS, new and second-hand, SALE or HIRE. T. FRITH, Coveny's-buildings, Market-st. Tuning, &c.

SHARES FOR SALE—
Australasian Steam
Illawarra Steam
Fitzroy Iron,
And other Shares.
W. CHATFIELD, Broker, 81, Pitt-street.

BANK SHARES, Commercial, for SALE. J. B. JONES, Solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE.—
Gas shares
Illawarra Steam ditto
A. S. N. ditto
Mixed Cattle, several lots
First-class Cattle Stations.

Wanted—

Store Bullocks,	1000
Half Sexes,	800 to 1000
Breeding Ewes,	10,000 to 1200
Wedders, good fattening ages,	5000
Spayed Cows, under 8 years.	

RICHARD BLIGH, Station Agent and Sharebroker, 181, Pitt-street.

£4000 New Zealand Government Debentures, 8 per cent., payable in London, suitable for remittance or local investments.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers.

£4000 New Zealand Government 8 per cents
£3000 New South Wales Government 5 ditto
£2500 City of Sydney 6 ditto
£6000 Local Companies 7 ditto.
Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares bought and sold at current market rates.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

AN EXPERIENCED English Governess, competent to instruct in English, French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin, Italian, and Drawing, is desirous of obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT; a liberal salary required. Address ALPHA, HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE young Female wishes an ENGAGEMENT in a Drapery or Boot and Shoe Establishment, as SALESWOMAN. References given. Apply M. D., HERALD Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED and respectable person seeks an ENGAGEMENT, to attend on a lady or a family going to England, and would consider a free passage an equivalent for the services performed. Address E. R., HERALD Office.

A MAN, carrying on a good Restaurant, Board and Lodging Business, wants a steady single Man as PARTNER. 222, Lower George-street.

EMPTY OIL DRUMS wanted. Vickery and Hall. opposite Royal Hotel.

FEMALE COOK.—Wanted, a respectable Woman, as Cook. References required. Mrs. J. Thompson, Tor Cottage, Potts' Point.

GOVERNESS Wanted for the interior. Apply by letter only, to Mr. John Taylor, auctioneer, Parramatta.

HORSE HAIR.—Wanted, to purchase (mane and tail) in any quantity. M. M'Mahon, 410, George-st.

NURSE.—Required a Nurse of some years' experience, to proceed to Mudgee. Apply to Mrs. CHARLES COX, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, THIS DAY (Friday), between 4 and 6 p.m.

PAPERHANGER Wanted, for a small job. Apply early at 64, South Head Road.

REQUIRED, a CLERK, for a Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, in Sydney. Salary at first, £150 per annum. Apply, on or before Monday, 81 Box, Post Office.

SHEEP WANTED.—The advertiser, having about 17,000 acres of one of the best sheep countries in New South Wales, will be glad to meet with any person who may have a few thousand breeding sheep to dispose of, or take them on terms, with good security. For further particulars apply to Pitt and Sullivan, station agents, Sydney.

SHIPWRIGHT WANTED, a thorough workman, of good character, and able to refer to his last employer in Sydney. R. Towns and Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Wanted PERSONS having their own Machines to work at the Tailoring. Apply 329, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Wanted, a FEMALE, to work Thomas's machine. Apply 329, George-street.

STAMPS.—One penny and twopence each given for Old Sydney and Victorian Stamps. A.G.E., HERALD Office.

SALESWOMAN WANTED. F. B. Willmette, 141, South Head Road.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, in an up-country bake office, a SITUATION where he can learn to make small goods. Address J. E. Bugg, Balmain.

TUTOR.—Wanted, by a young Man, a situation as TUTOR—no objection to country. The most unexceptionable references given. Address W., HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Single MAN, with a knowledge of small goods. T. Dingle, 134, William-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-rate Trousers Hand. R. Burgis, 257, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make and finish Rivet Boots. Edward Kennedy, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a first-class HAIRDRESSER; no other need apply to H. Louis, Brisbane, Queensland.

WANTED to SELL, a WATER-CART and Cask complete. E. Ramsay, Balmain.

WANTED to PURCHASE, Grass Tree GUM in any quantity. F. Pearson, 270, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough NURSE (a Protestant). Apply No. 1, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a GROCER, for the country. Apply Nelson, Brothers, 28, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, steady MAN or LAD, to attend an invalid. Mrs. Sharp's, Milson's Point.

WANTED, a respectable tidy GIRL, aged 14 years, to nurse a baby. 436, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, to LET, a SHOP, fixtures cheap. Rent, £1, central position. Apply 103, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Two FARMING MEN, for the country. O'Dowd and Co., Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a Youth, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. 381, George-street.

WANTED, a steady HOUSEMAID. Apply at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a CLERK—must be quick at accounts. W. Pritchard, 17, King-street.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, to assist in the Bakehouse. Apply 71, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, for H. M. S. Falcon, a MESSMAN, or Wardroom Steward. Apply on board, from 12 to 1.

WANTED, 4 good weight-carrying Stock Horses, with or without saddles and bridles. Gibson's Repository.

WANTED, to Purchase, a light Van, Horse, and Harness. Gibson's Repository, opposite School of Arts.

WANTED, a good Double-barrel GUN. Gibson's Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-street, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 165, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a MAN, for a butcher's shop, one accustomed to the trade. J. Hill, butcher, Paddington.

WANTED, active Young MAN, to make himself useful; with references. Corner Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, a competent WAITER. Good wages. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent & Margaret sts.

WANTED, a SMITH'S HELPER. J. Harvey, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good RUNNER. None other need apply. Next to the Green Dragon, Kent-street.

WANTED, a strong English GIRL, about 15. Apply Davis, grocer, Stanmore, Newtown.

WANTED, an active young MAN. Butcher's Shop, 38, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as General Servant. Apply 760, George-street South.

WANTED, Second COOK. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a COACH PAINTER. Apply to Ward and Brown, coach builders, Parramatta.

WANTED, 2 first-class JOINERS. Apply at the new building, Parramatta Rd., Ashfield, near Dr. Hogg's.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. The Misses Dickie and Norton, 74, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, respectable General Servant, where a nursemaid is kept. 1, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Apply after 10 to No. 153, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, 20 good BASTERS for the sewing-machine. G. Lorking, 304, George-street.

WANTED, a Beef BUTCHER. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED. Man, as BOOTS. Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby, 126, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, TWO SHOPMEN. P. M'Carroll.

WANTED, a respectable Young Girl, as NURSEMAID. Mrs. Edward Hordern, 674, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive a Baker's Cart. Apply to C. Riordon, 93, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in the bar, and make herself generally useful. Apply Mrs. James Kelly, Emu Inn, George-street.

WANTED, a young PERSON, to assist in the housework and do plain sewing. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, 15, Cowper-terrace, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a BAKER, who understands small goods; a PLASTERER and a CURRIER. Haigh and Brown, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as BARMAID or HOUSEMAID. Wages no object. Country preferred. Address A. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Englishwoman, a SITUATION as General Servant. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a competent Sheep DROVER; such only as can be well recommended need apply. Permanent employment. Henry Beit, 5, Wynyard-street.

WANTED.—Wanted, a GARDEN LABOURER, he must be a good spadesman, sober, and civil; wages, £30 per annum, with the usual rations, &c. Apply at Vaucluse, near South Head.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Parlourmaid and Needlewoman, or House and Parlour Maid, in a gentleman's family. Apply, The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS.—A suite of Apartments VACANT, at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

AT Balmoral House, Jamison-street, Private Board and Residence for single Gentlemen or Families.

APARTMENTS, also comfortable Home, for 3 young men. Terms £1 per week. 69, Elizabeth-st. North.

APARTMENTS for a Family, or Gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant.—Sitting and Bedrooms, Board and Residence, 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

COFFEE HOUSE, to be LET or Sold by Auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, PAYNE'S COFFEE HOUSE and Dining Rooms, next door to the Kangaroo Hotel, corner of George and Bathurst streets. Lease, fixtures, fittings, furniture, and effects—a bargain—must go. Hichens Gedye, auctioneer, 448, George-street.

HOUSE or COTTAGE detached, of not less than five rooms, with servants' room, kitchen, outhouses, good water, garden, &c., in a healthy situation; Potts' Point, Darling Point, Edgecliffe Road, Paddington, or Randwick preferred. Would be taken immediately, or during the next three months. W. F. Cape, 136, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, over T. T. Jones's, jeweller, 330, George-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, one of the best in Sydney. Apply A. Thompson and Co., wine merchants, Pitt-st.

STORE to LET, 60 x 30, £1 per week. W. Pritchard, 17 and 19, King-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family. No. 13, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO LET, the SHOP next Joint Stock Bank; best situation in Sydney.

TO L[illegible], [illegible] No. 6, Clontarff-terrace, Upper Fort-street, [illegible] Point. Gladstone Hotel, [illegible]

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, with bakehouse. [illegible] M. Asher, Hunter and Phillip streets.

TO LET, No. 7, Francis-street, 6 rooms, kitchen; water laid on. Brown and Son, Market Wharf.

TO LET, 70, Bathurst-street West, 6 rooms. Apply G. Jilks, Kent-street South—rent 25s.

TO LET, a BEDROOM; use of sitting-room if required, near town. Apply 519, George-street.

TO LET, the AUCKLAND HOTEL, doing a first-class luncheon and bar trade. Apply to Herring and Manton, Pitt-street; or James Campbell, on the premises.

TO LET, a small SHOP in George-street, No. 610½, well adapted for a jeweller or fancy goods. Rent low.

TO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, Herald Office.

TO BE LET, in Castlereagh-street South, near the Haymarket, SHOP, containing 5 rooms, baker's oven, and large yard. Apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Stanley-street, No. 9, a commodious Family or Boarding HOUSE, eleven rooms, stabling, &c.; fine view of harbour, &c. Apply to Mr. Hogg, Five Dock; on the premises, or next door.

TO LET, at Camperdown, on Pyrmont Bridge Road, a convenient DWELLING, 8 rooms, pantry, outhouses; well, &c. J. B. Jones, solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, with or without coachhouse and stable, in thorough repair, and commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. Apply on the premises to Mr. C. H. Myles.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-st., 10s. to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JAMES MOORE, are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased Son, HENRY, to move from his residence, off Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. ELLEN SEWELL, late of Pitt-street, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, which will move from her late residence, corner of Francis and Charles streets, Woolloomooloo, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. R. STEWART, undertaker, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Coal Merchant, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, JOHN DAVID. The procession to move from his residence, Bathurst-street West, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. HANSLOW, Undertaker, No. 760, George-street, Haymarket.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-three minutes past 4 o'clock.

CLERICAL OMISSION.

Mr. ALLEN stated that, in examining a bill which was passed through committee yesterday afternoon, he found that the words "in Parliament assembled" had been left out. It appeared to him that the bill would not read well without those words, and he desired to take the President's ruling whether, as Chairman of Committees, he would be justified in inserting them.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON considered that as the omission was merely a clerical one it would be competent for the Chairman of Committees to correct it. The form had been adopted ever since there were two Houses of Parliament in this country, and he presumed that it was customary in all legislation.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved a resolution to the effect that in this and in all other cases of clerical omission the Chairman of Committees be instructed to supply the necessary words.

The PRESIDENT said it appeared to him to be competent for the Chairman of Committees to supply the words omitted, and that it was not necessary to make a distinct motion on the subject.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL therefore withdrew his motion, and the matter dropped.

PAPER.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid on the table the report of the Astronomer for the year 1864.

The paper was ordered to be printed.

EXTRA SITTING DAY.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL gave notice that he should to-morrow (this day) move that the House shall, during the remainder of the session, sit on Mondays, in addition to the present days of sitting.

ADDITIONAL CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly forwarding the Additional Customs Duties Bill.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow (this day).

PACKAGE DUTY BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly forwarding the Package Duty Bill.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow (this day).

IMPOUNDING BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly stating that the Assembly did not insist on its disagreement with the Council's amendments in the Impounding Bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Appropriation Bill for 1864-5.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow (this day).

LOAN BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Assembly forwarding a bill to authorise the issue of debentures to the amount of £300,000.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at twenty-four minutes before 5 o'clock until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary, "If it is the practice of the Government to retain gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace after they become insolvent?"

Mr. COWPER said it was not. The practice was the very contrary. The Chief Commissioner was required to report all such cases as came before him, and a supersedeas was at once issued.

Mr. DONNELLY asked the Colonial Secretary, "If the Government has received a petition from certain residents of Forbes, praying for the removal of Mr. Farrand, the resident police magistrate of that place; and, if so, is it the intention of the Government to take any action therein?"

Mr. COWPER said that two petitions had been received and had been forwarded to Mr. Farrand for his report. On his explanation being received, the Government decided that there were not sufficient grounds for causing any formal inquiry. He might say that a police magistrate in the performance of his duty was sure to give dissatisfaction to some parties, but in the case referred to the Government were satisfied that Mr. Farrand had acted for the public good.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table report on the Observatory for the year 1864. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARNOLD laid on the table a return of the bridges erected on the main lines of road in the Southern and Northern districts. Ordered to be printed.

REPORTS.

Mr. MACLEAY brought up a report from the Select Committee on harbour defences. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKES brought up a report from the Select Committee on the petition of Mr. A. F. Wilshire. Ordered to be printed.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. SMART brought up a bill to authorise the Government to issue £300,000 of debentures to meet a like amount of debentures falling due in 1866.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

LOAN BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed, and ordered to be sent by message to the Legislative Council.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed, and ordered to be sent by message to the Legislative Council.

PETITION.

On the motion of Mr. HART it was agreed, "That the petition presented by him on the 6th June, from certain licensed victuallers in Sydney and the suburbs, relative to Custom duties, be printed."

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMMIGRATION LOAN BILL.

In pursuance of Order of the Day, this bill was, on the motion of Mr. SMART, read a second time.

The House resolved itself into committee, to consider the details.

Preamble postponed.—Loan of £219,450 for railways, bridges, public works and buildings, and immigration

Mr. WALKER moved the omission of the sum of £40,000 for immigration Having in view the present state of the finances of the country, that we were unable to meet the interest on debts contracted without incurring further obligations, this expense for immigration ought to come out of annual revenue. One-half of the year being now past, there could be no inconvenience from postponing the proposal until next session.

Mr. CUMMINGS said there could not be a wiser or juster proposition than that of expending a certain amount raised by loan for assisted immigration. These very immigrants repaid in the course of five years, by consumption of dutiable goods, all the expense of introducing them. If ever this country was to become a nation, it must be to a great extent through immigration to her shores.

Mr. ROBERTSON said although his views were antagonistic to the expenditure of public money in this way, Parliament had over and over again affirmed by vote the desirability of borrowing money to be used for the purposes of assisted immigration. Moneys, too, had been received from persons desirous of bringing out their friends, and this had been done relying on the vote of Committee of Supply. He maintained that if we were to have immigration this was the best mode of expending public money for that purpose that could be devised, as it more effectually promoted the main object of immigration, namely, colonisation.

Mr. MACPHERSON said the stoppage of immigration would be one of the greatest blots upon this colony. We ought to have an annual vote to aid those who were willing to share in the expense of bringing their friends to the colony. The more immigrants poured into the colony the higher would wages be, and the greater the demand for labour.

Mr. DE SALIS hoped the House would not stultify itself by refusing to vote this sum after it had been already voted in Committee of Supply. He considered it a very prudent vote, because they got by this assisted immigration a ready-made free labourer for £10, and he said that every labourer they introduced into this colony increased the wealth of the country by at least £200. He asked what had caused Queensland to increase so fast and become able to govern herself except her immigration, and he for his part would sooner see all the other items in this bill struck out than this vote should be negatived.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not wish to see this vote withdrawn or negatived, but he did not think the small sum of £40,000 was adequate for the purposes of immigration. He hoped the Government would introduce a better system of immigration than the one prevailing here, and he believed that the system adopted in Queensland was a much more effectual system of introducing immigrants than the mere money expenditure. He hoped the Government would, during the recess, draw their attention to a more perfect system of immigration, to be provided for by Act of Parliament, so that it would be impossible for any hon. member to oppose the vote after it had once been agreed to.

Mr. DIGNAM was surprised that the hon. member did not object to the sum of £10,000 for the Windsor and Richmond Railway, when he took exception to this vote for immigration. He contended that the prosperity of the colony depended on immigration, and believed that the system of granting land orders in Queensland was one worthy of the consideration of the Government.

Mr. CALDWELL was in favour of assisted immigration, but as the supply of labour at present in the colony was much larger than the demand, it was a question with him whether they should continue this immigration. But if they did continue the present system they should take care what persons they brought out, because he knew that many families who had come out were now being supported by the Benevolent Asylum. He agreed if they brought out men with small means, and who would select land, they would do good; but if they brought out persons without means, they would not be able to get employment, because the supply was already too large.

Mr. COWPER believed that without a large system of assisted immigration the colony would not continue to increase in prosperity, and he did not agree with the hon member that persons without means should not be brought out. He agreed with the hon. member for the Hawkesbury that some well devised scheme should be introduced and sanctioned by Act of Parliament. And he pointed out that when immigration in this colony was the most extensive, wages had been higher, and the country had been most prosperous.

Mr. LUCAS contended that every man that was brought out here consumed dutiable articles to the amount of his passage in less than two or three years. Besides this, he said, immigration tended to increase the value of their lands. He believed that every immigrant who was brought out here was equal to the importation of £1500 of capital. He was always of opinion that this vote should be provided for by loan, but he did not think all these items in this bill, he alluded to the bridges, unless they were reproductive, should be paid out of loans. He objected to the vote for punts being charged to the loan account, and he thought they should be charged out of current revenue. He also alluded to the vote for forty additional ballast and goods trucks, and as they were liable to wear out he thought they should be paid out of current revenue and not charged to the loan account. There was another item, the erection of a dwarf wall and railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and as this item was not reproductive he thought it should not be charged to the loan account. He intended to vote for this sum of £40,000.

Dr. LANG said that for thirty years past he had looked upon immigration as a thing of primary necessity for the advancement of the prosperity of the colony. He had advocated the adoption of a land order system of immigration for New South Wales, not only in this colony but also in the mother country; and he had written in favour of that view in a work published by him long ago in England. He had always advocated immigration as a general policy, but he was not to be considered as one who approved of the present system of immigration. In this system he could not but think there was very much to except against. He could not shut his eyes to the fact there were now a vast number of immigrants introduced into this colony who were not best adapted to promote the due development of the industrial pursuits of this country. The number of persons arriving here, who almost immediately became applicants for situations in the police, and for appointments as wardens in gaols and keepers in lunatic asylums, and such like offices, was very large indeed. He was very frequently applied to personally by such parties to speak a word for them to those in authority in support of their applications. A great portion of his time was taken up in answering parties who were seeking such employment—in place of going to work with their hands. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. DIGNAM: Not assisted immigrants?] Yes, assisted immigrants. (Laughter.) He had read testimonials of assisted immigrants who wanted to get into the police, until he was really quite tired of reading them. Why, it seemed to him as though a large proportion of the constabulary of Ireland must have been coming out from home as assisted immigrants. (Laughter, and cries of "Hear.") [Mr. DIGNAM: And if they do come here, they are at home here.] He did not question that; he was only speaking as to facts. [Mr. DIGNAM: Do you find no Scotchmen coming to you with applications?] (Order.) He could not say that he did; his countrymen did not care for that sort of employment, and were not so much in the habit of looking after it. (Hear, and a laugh.) The system of immigration which had been adopted in Queensland had worked far more successfully than that adopted here. There, the land order system had been the means of introducing in large numbers a useful class of immigrants, whilst here, our population in this respect remained almost stationary. That system, which had proved so excellent in the Northern colony was one which they would do well to adopt here, although it did not happen to meet with the approval of the hon. the Minister for Lands. That hon. member had introduced a good measure, no doubt, although they had heard sometimes a little too much about it—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition)—but all the intelligence in the world was not to be considered as concentrated in the Minister for Lands. (Laughter.) In New Zealand immigration was carried on on a system similar to that which had answered so well at Queensland, and the same system had been found to answer equally well in the furtherance of emigration from Europe to the Northern portion of the United States of America. He agreed entirely with the hon. member for Windsor in thinking that this was not a fit and proper time for spending large sums in the promotion of immigration under the present arrangements. Let them promote immigration when they were in a position to promote it, and under a system similar to that adopted by the united wisdom of Queensland and New Zealand, and North America. At present the colony was suffering from a stagnation of the industrial energy of the population, which he imputed to the stoppage of such a healthy stream of immigration as would tend to develop all the resources of the country.

Mr. HART was in favour of the vote, and regretted that there should have been any discussion on the subject of immigration at that stage of the bill. The inconvenience of the course adopted must be manifest to every one, for it had led them to a discussion of the whole subject of immigration without their having any data before them for their guidance. He did not concur in the views expressed by the hon. and rev. member as regarded this subject. When immigrants came here it was found that in a very few days after their arrival they all found employment. If that was the case, and it could not be denied, the present system could not work so badly. (Hear.) He did not think that the number of those immigrants who sought employment, such as the hon. and rev. member had indicated, was as large as that honorable gentleman supposed. He considered the system advocated by the hon. gentleman to be obsolete, and that this was the cheapest of all others. He questioned if the land order system, as adopted in Queensland, would, if enforced here, cause a greater influx of immigration. As a system he feared that system was more theoretical than practical. He should support the resolution.

Mr. WALKER denied that he had proceeded in any irregular manner in initiating this discussion. He had been attacked as if he were an opponent to immigration, but he was not opposed to it. What he was opposed to was borrowing for immigration purposes at the present time, and for the maintenance of the present system. He believed this debt would never be repaid, but that it would be perpetuated.

The question, that the item £40,000 for immigration be omitted, was then put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Dr. Lang	Mr. Caldwell	Mr. Wilson	Tellers.
Mr. Driver	Neale	Walker	
Forster			

Noes, 36.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Rodd	Mr. Laycock
Smart	Hurley	Buchanan
Darvall	Parkes	Pickering
Arnold	Donnelly	White
Robertson	Farnell	Gordon
Forlonge	Campbell	Phelps
Lucas	Morrice	Mate
Brown	Alexander	Joseph
De Salis	Cummings	Kemp
Cooper	Terry	Josephson
Grahame	Tighe	Hart
Dignam	Oatley	Macpherson
		Tellers.

The clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses were passed without comment.

The House resumed, the bill was reported without amendments; the report was adopted, and the third reading fixed an order of the day for to-morrow.

STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. SMART moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the amendments made by the Legislative Council in the Stamp Duties Bill.

Mr. COWPER moved by way of amendment that all the words after the word "that" be omitted with the view of inserting the words "this bill be laid aside." He would state shortly to the House the reason why he had made this motion, which he hoped would be acceded to as the most courteous way of putting an end to what at first sight might appear to be a difficulty, which, unless it could be met in some way, might possibly bring the two Houses of Parliament into collision. No hon. member could desire that such a collision should take place, and it was the wish of the Government to have this bill passed as soon as possible in order that the exigencies of the public service could be met. Without going very elaborately into the question of the powers of the two Houses, he would direct the attention of hon. members to a case that occurred in the House of Commons, and which appeared to be precisely similar to the present. In August, 1860, the Lords proposed to interfere with the Newspapers Stamp Duties Bills. When that bill was brought back to the Commons with amendments,

> "The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if the hour was earlier than it was, he had great hopes then, that even at the present advanced hour the House would bear with him for a moment, whilst he stated the course which he proposed they should adopt in reference to this bill, as it was brought up to them amended by the House of Lords. In the first instance, before he proceeded further, he should move that the amendments be read by the Clerk at the table.
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> "The amendments having been read,
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> "The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the House having now official cognisance of what he supposed most of its members were previously, through other channels of information, aware of—having now a knowledge of the amendments made by the House of Lords in this bill, he would at once state that he thought it perfectly immaterial to enter upon the consideration of those amendments, inasmuch as they were amendments made by the House of Lords in a bill of aid and supply, which he need not inform the House was a direct violation of their privileges. No one individual in that House had exerted himself more strongly to maintain, in all due respect, the privileges and rights of the House of Lords, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature than himself, but upon the very same grounds that he had done so, he now felt it to be his duty to maintain what was due to their own privileges in the House of Commons. There was no principle more decidedly laid down, and less open to controversy, and least from any one in that House, that to the House of Commons, and to the House of Commons alone, it belonged to deal in all matters of aid and supply. He admitted that the application of this principle was open to some just and reasonable limitation, and that if the House of Commons were to endeavour to engraft upon a bill of aid and supply matters quite foreign to the professed objects of such a measure, such an attempt would not be fairly within the operation of their privilege, and could not be protected by it. But in the present case he denied that such an attempt had been made by the House of Commons to stretch their privileges. The clauses which the House of Lords had rejected in this bill were not such as were technically called 'tacks,' foreign to the subject matter of the bill. True, the clauses so left out were not of his introduction. True, they were not in the original bill brought in by him, but had been introduced into the measure, on the motion of other gentlemen, in the course of the discussions which the measure underwent in that House. The one House, however, had not been taken by surprise in the introduction of these clauses; one of them had been introduced on the motion of an hon. gentleman, not now in his place, and not one objection had been urged against it, at least by any one on that side of the House. The clause had been objected to, however, in another place, and had been struck out of the bill, and now the only question was, how the House of Commons had to deal in respect to the bill so altered? He apprehended that there was but one mode open to the House whereby to assert its rights and its privileges as an independent branch of the Legislature, and that was, not to agree in the amendments made by the House of Lords in this bill. He thought that upon that point there could not be entertained the least shadow of a doubt. If he wanted authority in support of this, which he believed, however, no gentleman on this side of the House could require, and which he thought gentlemen on the other side would be reluctant to ask for—but if, as he said before, he did stand in need of an authority upon this subject, he should at once refer to a passage in the speech lately made by the right hon. member for Tamworth, in which he declared that 'if the question was a question of privilege, and merely of privilege, no one would be more forward and ready than himself in defending to the utmost the privileges of that House.' But he would not detain the House longer by discussing that which every one in the House must at once admit. He would assume, therefore, that the House was prepared to defend its privileges, and the question now was as to the best mode of dealing in such a case as the present. Having consulted all the authorities upon the subject in order to guide him in the course he should this night take up, the motion that he had now to make was, the amendments of the House of Lords having been duly read, that the bill now in the Speaker's hands be laid aside. He would tell the House why he framed his motion in that form. If he were to move that the amendments of the House of Lords be rejected in the way commonly proposed, he would, in fact, be proposing a motion against the very bill originally introduced by himself into the House, for in such form the bill was actually left by the omissions made in it by the Lords of the amendments introduced into it in the course of its discussion in this House. If he had done so, therefore, and the motion were agreed to, the House must be aware that they would be precluded from the re-consideration of the question in the course of the present session, which was what he was most anxious to avoid. Considering the preparations which had been making on all hands by those connected with newspaper publications,—considering the vast changes and arrangements which they had commenced in anticipation of the passing of this measure—considering the expectations which had ripened in the public mind upon the subject, it must be evident that it would be a very great calamity to the country if, by any chance, this bill, or some measure having the same object, was not to pass into law before the close of the present session of Parliament; and if the state of things which now existed, through the present defective state of the law, was permitted to continue till the next session."

The hon. gentleman concluded by stating "The bill which he should presently ask leave of the House to introduce was the same bill in every particular as that which he had formerly brought in, with the sole exception of a slight alteration in the date when the proposed Act should come into operation, which was rendered unavoidable by the delay which had occurred in passing the measure. In the meantime, he had to move that the bill now on the table be laid aside." The principle involved was the right of the other branch of the Legislature to interfere in matters of taxation. He was aware that an argument had been raised that the Parliament of New South Wales was not exactly constituted like that of England, and it had been said that the respective branches had not the same rights and privileges as Houses of Parliament in the mother country. But he was not as a member of the House prepared to adopt that doctrine. We professed to be guided according to the principles of the constitution of the mother country, and this, it seemed to him, was the first time an attempt had been made in so pointed a manner by the other House to interfere with what we consider to be our peculiar rights. This matter, although no dispute had taken place for many years in England, was revived in 1860. The question was met by a compromise to a certain extent, and by a reaffirming of the original principle by which the Houses of the mother country had been guided. The House of Lords has always claimed its right to deal with money bills and alter them, but that right has always been resisted by the Commons. It remained in abeyance until a recent instance, in 1860, when the House of Commons passed certain resolutions upon this matter. I quote from May's Constitutional History of England:—

> "While the Commons have promptly responded to the demands of the Crown, they have endeavoured to guard themselves against importunities from other quarters, and from the unwise liberality of their own members. They will not listen to any petition or motion which involves a grant of public money, until it has received the recommendation of the Crown; and they have further protected the public purse, by delays and other forms, against hasty and inconsiderate resolutions. Such precautions have been the more necessary, as there are no checks upon the liberality of the Commons, but such as they impose upon themselves. The Lords have no voice in questions of expenditure, save that of a formal assent to the Appropriation Acts. They are excluded from it by the spirit, and by the forms of the constitution.
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> "Not less exclusive has been the right of the Commons to grant taxes, to meet the public expenditure. These rights are indeed inseparable; and are founded on the same principles. 'Taxation,' said Lord Chatham, 'is no part of the governing, or legislative power. The taxes are a voluntary gift and grant of the Commons alone. In legislation the three estates of the realm are alike concerned; but the concurrence of the peers and the Crown to a tax, is only necessary to clothe it with the form of a law. The gift and grant is of the Commons alone.' On these principles, the Commons had declared that a money bill was sacred from amendment. In their gifts and grants, they would brook no meddling. Such a position was not established without hot controversies. Nor was it ever expressly admitted by the Lords; but as they were unable to shake the strong determination of the Commons, they tacitly acquiesced and submitted. For one hundred and fifty years, there was scarcely a dispute upon this privilege. The Lords, knowing how any amendment affecting a charge upon the people would be received by the Commons, either abstained from making it, or averted misunderstanding, by not returning the amended bill. And when an amendment was made, to which the Commons could not agree, on the ground of privilege alone, it was their custom to save their privilege, by sending up a new bill, embracing the Lords' amendment."

He goes on further to state:—

> "But while they abstained from interference with the supplies and ways and means, granted by the Commons for the public service, they occasionally rejected or postponed other bills, incidentally affecting supply and taxation: bills imposing or repealing protective duties: bills for the regulation of trade; and bills embracing other disputable matters of legislation, irrespective of taxation. Of these, the greater part were measures of legislative policy, rather than measures of revenue; and with the single exception of the Corn Bill of 1827, their fate does not appear to have excited any jealousy, in the sensitive minds of the Commons.
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> "At length, in 1860, the Lords exercised their power, in a novel and startling form. The Commons had resolved, among other financial arrangements for the year, to increase the property tax and stamp duties, and to repeal the duties on paper. The Property Tax and Stamp Duties Bills had already received the royal assent, when the Paper Duties Repeal Bill was received by the Lords. It had encountered strong opposition in the Commons, where its third reading was agreed to by the small majority of nine. And now the Lords determined, by a majority of eighty-nine, to postpone the second reading for six months. Having assented to the increased taxation of the annual budget, they refused the relief, by which it had been accompanied.
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> "Never until now, had the Lords rejected a bill for imposing or repealing a tax, raised solely for the purposes of revenue—and involving the supplies and ways and means, for the service of the year. Never had they assumed the right of reviewing the calculations of the Commons, regarding revenue and expenditure. In principle, all previous invasions of the cherished rights of the Commons, had been trifling compared with this. What was a mere amendment in a money bill, compared with its irrevocable rejection? But on the other hand, the legal right of the Lords to reject any bill whatever, could not be disputed. Even their constitutional right to 'negative the whole' of a money bill, had been admitted by the Commons themselves. Nor was this strictly, and in technical form, a money bill. It neither granted any tax to the Crown, nor recited that the paper duty was repealed, in consideration of other taxes imposed. It simply repealed the existing law, under which the duty was levied. Technically, no privilege of the Commons, as previously declared, had been infringed. Yet it was contended, with great force, that to undertake the office of revising the balances of supplies and ways and means,—which had never been assumed by the Lords, during two hundred years,—was a breach of constitutional usage, and a violation of the first principles, upon which the privileges of the House are founded. If the letter of the law was with the Lords, its spirit was clearly with the Commons.
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> "Had the position of parties, and the temper of the times been such as to encourage a violent collision between the two Houses,—there had rarely been an occasion more likely to provoke it. But this embarrassment the Government were anxious to avert; and many causes concurred to favour moderate counsels. A committee was therefore appointed in the Commons, to search for precedents. The search was long and intricate: the report copious and elaborate; but no opinion was given upon the grave question at issue. The lapse of six weeks had already moderated the heat and excitement of the controversy; when on the 5th July, Lord Palmerston, on the part of the Government, explained the course which he counselled the House to adopt. Having stated what where the acknowledged privileges of the House, and referred to the precedents collected by the committee, he expressed his opinion that the Lords, in rejecting the Paper Duties Bill, had no desire to invade the constitutional rights of the Commons; but had been actuated, as on former occasions, by motives of public policy. He could not believe that they were commencing a deliberate course of interference with the peculiar functions of the Commons. But should that appear to be their intention, the latter would know how to vindicate their privileges, if invaded, and would be supported by the people. He deprecated a collision between the two Houses. Any one who should provoke it, would incur a grave responsibility. With these views, he proposed three resolutions. The first asserted generally, 'that the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown, is in the Commons alone.' The second affirmed, that although the Lords had sometimes exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions, relating to taxation, yet the exercise of that power was 'justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.' The third stated, 'that to guard for the future, against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands, the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, may be maintained inviolate.'"

One of the amendments which the other branch of the Legislature had made had reference to the time during which this bill should remain in operation. He might state here that the course he intended to adopt was this: he should accept two out of the three amendments made—that in the 1st clause, limiting the duration of the bill to the 31st December, 1868, and that in the 8th clause having reference to bills under discount in the banks at the time of the passing of the Act. These amendments he should embody in the bill he should introduce, and which bill might pass rapidly through both Houses, if the compromise were accepted in the same spirit in which it was made. He thought it better to adopt this course than to raise a question which might be attended with angry discussion. His own opinion was in accordance with the opinions expressed in the extracts he had read. He knew that others held different opinions, but he hoped that the House would support him, and by a majority affirm the desirability of proceeding in the way he proposed.

Mr. SMART seconded the amendment.

Mr. FORSTER said it was lucky that the course the Government intended to take had not taken the House by surprise, for it had been anticipated by rumour, and was altogether consistent with the course usually adopted by that hon. member. At the same time he thought the hon. gentleman would have paused on the present occasion, seeing the peculiar conjuncture of affairs, before he placed himself in a position likely to lead to difficulties he might not anticipate. This mode of dealing with money bills had been adopted in pursuance of an assumed analogy between the Parliament of this colony and that of the mother country. This analogy, however, failed at the very outset, as well as in its conclusion. The hon. gentleman had admitted in the document he had read that though the House of Lords had allowed their privileges to lie in abeyance yet that they possessed them, and that they had exercised them on several occasions. So that it came to this, that the Lords might exercise these rights and privileges except when they thought it expedient not to do so—the question of expediency being for them to determine. There was a fallacy also in the way in which the relative position of the parties was considered. The Upper House of this colony was a body altogether distinct, against which there was no necessity for erecting a barrier. It did not derive from prescription or from long association such a dangerous predominance or influence as rendered it necessary for the Assembly to be careful of its rights and privileges. The House of Lords, on the contrary, was composed of a privileged class which at one time ruled England, and held all the property. Thus the analogy failed, as it did also when they compared the rights and privileges of the two bodies. At home these were prescriptive, here they were derived solely from the written law of the country; and he would like to know what higher authority there was than the statute law of the country. The hon. Chief Secretary denied the right of the Upper House to deal with money bills, and it might be argued that this was not a money bill, though he would not stop to consider that question at the present moment; but the Council had its rights with which this House could not in any way interfere, founded as they were upon the statute law of the country. No doubt they would hear a great deal about the constitutional privileges of the Assembly, but our constitution was the statute; and the true meaning of the word "constitutional" was "legal or statutory." Thus it became the duty of those who thought that the Upper House had taken a wrong view of the matter, to point out where that House had transgressed the statute law of the country. But so far from this, all the argument went the other way. This House did not sit here by prescription—by the inalienable rights of men to representation—or by any other of those figments about which they heard so much that had no foundation, but by the statute law of the country. Upon what other foundation did the other House assume to itself the right to deal with these bills? They claimed it only under the Statute law. The question then was, whether that House acted legally, and not whether they had infringed constitutional principles not known here, but which were well understood in England, and were only dealt with in a practical form there because the parties dealing with them also assumed to define them. In this matter the Commons had not prevailed very far since they had never got to the length of making the Lords admit that the exercise of these rights was either illegal or unconstitutional. To what higher authority could they refer than to the statute law of the land. He did not know whether the hon. Chief Secretary admitted that the Council had this right. (Mr. COWPER: "I say, that I think they have not.") Then, of course, the hon. gentleman said that the Upper House had acted illegally. (Mr. LUCAS: "Not illegally—unconstitutionally.") And what was unconstitutional but illegal? We had here nothing unconstitutional that was not illegal also, since our Constitution was based upon law. He defied any hon. member to define it in any other way. All the power of this House rested on the statute law, and so did that of the other House. And where did they find any distinction in the law between the two branches. With one exception, the Constitution Act gave to the Council the same power, rights, and privileges in dealing with the legislation of the country, as it gave to the Assembly. The exception in favour of the Assembly did not give it much to boast of. It was that money bills must first be originated in the Assembly. But how? The fact was that the Assembly really did not originate them. They originated in fact in the Executive Council, and came to the Assembly by Message. Thus these bills which originated in the Executive Council must first be sent to the Assembly, and this was the whole and sole difference between the two Chambers. The framers of the Constitution Act had been as jealous of the privileges of the Executive Council as the Assembly assumed to be in their privileges as regarded the other House. If we argued the intention of the Act from the way the Assembly was allowed to deal with money or supply bills, it was clear the intention was that the Assembly should have no more exclusive right to deal with money bills than the other. In what part of the Constitution Act was a distinction made between one House and the other with regard to such bills. It might be arguable that whatever the intentions of the framers of the Act might be, if you determine upon investing one body with generally co-ordinate power of legislation it was impossible to deprive them of the power to interfere with money bills because the co-ordinate power vested in them always involved the power of vetoing. They might say, unless you concede our right to interfere in such bills we will not pass your bills. With regard to those vague constitutional rights, sometimes insisted on by hon. members, he should like to have it pointed out, on what authority they rested for the assertion of a constitutional position. He had heard a great deal about the power of bishops, which had been shown to be a nullity, because it did not rest upon the foundation of statute law. It was thought that bishops of the Church of England had power to deal with the clergy and with other bishops. This was now proved to be unfounded, because they had no legal right. Should we not be driven to the same absurdity if we insisted upon rights, not legal, upon some merely ideal principles. The most dignified course for this House to adopt was to insist upon no right that was not legal or constitutional, rather than quarrel over powers which it was utterly unable to exercise. Did we assert our rights and privileges by the course the Government proposed to take? It seemed utterly contemptible that a body of representatives of the people should talk loudly of its rights and privileges, and yet be reduced to this miserable expedient to enforce them—pretending to drop a bill and merely bringing in a similar bill. The House of Commons had a prescriptive right to determine their own rights and privileges. But, if a collision took place here, we should have to come to a Court of law to decide upon rights. He did not think the right of the other House to interfere with money bills depended entirely upon statute law, because he thought it was founded upon public interest. In what way was any public right invaded by the other House revising our conclusions or preventing our extravagance? By our extravagance having reduced the country to bankruptcy we imposed unheard-of burthens upon the people, and was this to be done on the ground of our being popular? Such a revision as that in question must be beneficial. It was probable that if the other House had exercised that right more constantly a vast deal of extravagance with which the Assembly was chargeable would have been avoided. The course the Government proposed to take might lead them into great difficulty. It appeared not to be founded upon legal or constitutional rights. The other House, it seemed by the statute, had a right to do what they had done. It was an extraordinary course, at this stage of a session (which was to have been a short one, but which had been much prolonged by the blunders of the Government) to reintroduce a complicated bill like this, for the sake of adopting some amendments by the other House. He thought the course the Government were now taking was a foolish one. He intended to vote for the amendment, his object being by setting aside the bill to get rid of it. He so highly disapproved of it in its present shape, that he should give it his utmost opposition at every stage.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not object to the amendments in the bill, because they would give the House an opportunity of listening to the voice of the people, expressed at public meetings, and in petitions, which, unfortunately, had not been addressed to the branch of the Legislature professing to represent the people. The representatives of the people, however, would be afforded an opportunity of expunging from the bill provisions most harassing and annoying, and which, at the same time, would yield very little to the Exchequer. There were several ways, when necessity required, for dealing with amendments by the Lords in money or supply bills, operating as a charge upon the people which the Commons conceived to be an infringement upon their privileges. On some occasions they agreed with, at other times they disagreed from amendments, but the practice had grown up of late years in which the Commons consented to waive their privileges, or conform to the views of the House of Lords, by laying aside a bill and introducing another embodying the amendments the Lords had agreed to. The Colonial Secretary declared that he was now ready to embody in another bill the amendments agreed to by the Legislative Council; those amendments including the most vital one limiting the duration of the Act. If the practice of the House of Commons was to be upheld, they had the sole right to grant aids, duties, and charges upon the people, and they also declared their right to decide as to time. The Legislative Council here had, however, interfered with the right of granting supply, as claimed for the Legislative Assembly, and the Government, to obviate an analogy which he (Mr. Piddington) did not believe to exist, had proposed to lay aside the bill altogether, and to bring up immediately afterwards what was virtually the same bill, in every respect but this—that it was to include the two principal amendments which the Council had made in the measure. This was, in his (Mr. Piddington's) opinion, not so much asking the House to disagree to the Legislative Council's amendments to the bill as it was asking them to agree to them. (Hear, hear.) There was no reasonable grounds for their taking such a course. If they appealed to any supposed analogy between the Legislative Council here and the House of Lords at home, it would at once be found that no such analogy existed. The Legislative Council did not in any wise stand in this colony as a House of Peers, and it was, therefore, nothing better than a sort of constitutional pirouette, which hon. members were now invited to perform. (Laughter.) In the Constitution at home difficulties, no doubt, did exist between the two deliberative branches of the Legislature, and something of this kind might be necessary. In England, from the earliest times, the Peers and the House of Commons were used to tax each body they represented separately;—the Temporal Lords taxed the Lords Temporal, the Spiritual Lords the Lords Spiritual, and the House of Commons—the commoners of England. Each claimed the right of taxing their own body, and would not be likely to let those rights fall into abeyance, where each body was privileged to define its own rights. Here there were no such three Estates—only two Chambers, whose powers were expressly defined by an imperial statute. The gentlemen who sat at the other end of the building, nominated by the Crown with the advice of the Executive, were only commoners—not peers; they were commoners and represented the commoners as nominated members, just as members of that Chamber represented the commoners of the colony by virtue of their election. All arguments founded on the analogy to be deduced from the practice of the two Houses of Parliament at home were thus clearly inapplicable. That the Legislative Council was not analogous to the House of Lords was shown by other circumstances. The House of Lords could vote by proxy, but was it pretended that the Legislative Council here could do anything similar? It was clear that they could do nothing that was not provided for them to do by law. The rights of both Chambers were clearly defined and settled by law. The first clause of the Constitution Act gave the Legislative Council power to amend money bills—whether hon. members liked it or not. Such was the law. With the exception of the power of originating a money bill, both Chambers had equal right to make laws for the good of the country. He did not say that he admired the principle that a Nominee Council should have the right to amend a money bill; but there it was. It was the state of the law under which both Houses were constituted, and although he disapproved of the Council retaining its present power, he could not deny that they had it. Whichever way the question was carried, they would, at least, have the advantage of finding that at least one member of the Government was prepared to concede that the Legislative Council had a right to amend a money bill. He viewed this proposition as the thinnest gauze of parliamentary fiction. It appeared to him that it was one of the most clear attempts to impose on hon. members by making them believe they were upholding their dignity and the privileges of the House, while they were really about to agree to the amendment in another form. He thought it was child's play, and asked whether it would not be a more manly course to say to the Council we will agree to two of the amendments and disagree to the other. When this new bill, which he supposed would be at once introduced, was considered in committee amendments might be moved and the probability was that the session would be prolonged seven or eight days.

Mr. DE SALIS said he was not sorry that the Upper House had rejected this bill, because he thought it had been hurried through the Assembly too quickly. Besides, since the bill passed through the Assembly the country had had time to consider the matter, and it was only that morning that he had read through a very sensible petition against it. He thought the Assembly were unanimously of opinion that the bill should be withdrawn and another substituted. He rose, however, principally to protest against the opinions expressed in this House to-night, that the Assembly did not hold a position analogous to the British House of Commons. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury, Mr. Piddington, thought there was no analogy between the Legislative Assembly and the House of Commons, but he (Mr. De Salis) certainly thought there was an analogy. Upon the confidence of the Assembly depended the existence of the Ministry, and in like manner the House of Commons had the government of the country in its hands. He did not for one moment mean to say that this country was equal to England, nor did he pretend to say that the Assembly was equal to the House of Commons; but if there was anything in this country analogous to the House of Commons it was this Legislative Assembly. The hon. Colonial Secretary stated that the Upper House had the law in words and the lower House in spirit, and he (Mr. De Salis) thought that that was exactly how the case stood. He (Mr. De Salis) rose to protest against the alteration by the Council of the Assembly's bill, because he thought it ought to have been passed in its entirety. He thought the interference had been with a design to try the question; but so far as the amendments were he approved of them, especially the third. The hon. member for the Hastings (Mr. Forster) laid great stress on the fact that the Legislative Council was not doing anything illegal. He (Mr. De Salis) did not say they were. The Assembly could not punish them for what they had done, but they (the Assembly) need not accept the amendments unless they chose, any more than the House of Commons would accept any amendments that the House of Lords had made in a money bill. He thought the wording of the Constitution Act on this point was ambiguous, as was also the wording of the Constitution of the House of Lords. The Lords claimed rights which were not accorded to them by law, and the House of Commons resisted the attempt to exercise those rights. Something had been said about the intention of the framers of the Constitution Act of this colony. He thought the intention of the framers of the Constitution Act was to give the Assembly the same powers as the House of Commons enjoyed, but they could not do this clearly because the powers of the House of Lords were ambiguous. The right to originate money bills had unmistakably been conceded to the Assembly. [Mr. FORSTER: We do not originate them.] He (Mr. De Salis) maintained that we did. [The hon. member read the clause of the Act in regard to this question.] He had not the slightest doubt but that the framers of the Constitution Act intended to give the Assembly all the powers enjoyed by the House of Commons.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected to any analogy being drawn between this House and the British House of Commons, because there were five millions of people excluded from the franchise in England, and, therefore, the Government of England was arbitrary and despotic compared with the Government of this colony. These five millions of people who were excluded from the franchise contributed, however, to the revenue, and the justice of their claim to the franchise was day by day becoming more apparent. He did not think that the people would much longer submit to the degradation, but that the day was not far distant when universal suffrage would be the law of the land in England. This Assembly, being constituted by universal suffrage, was very different from the House of Commons. As the representatives of the people we had the dealing, by right, with the people's money, and should have the origination of money bills. He thought that principle should be acknowledged in this country. As the other House consisted merely of nominees, being merely the breath of the Governor, it amounted almost to an act of spoliation and robbery for them to interfere with the people's money. No body could inflict taxation on the people; the people must inflict themselves. Therefore, we, being the people, had the power of inflicting the people; this Chamber had the right of originating taxation; and no other Chamber could assert that right without perpetrating an act of tyranny. He thought that the representatives of the people ought to take their stand on that broad ground. Nothing could be more dangerous, tyrannical, or unconstitutional than for a nominee body to attempt to alter a money bill; and the argument applied with ten thousandfold more weight in this country than in England. If we once admitted the right of the Upper House to amend money bills, we should admit their right to inflict the people with burdens, and should thereby be handing the people over, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of that House. When he heard the Colonial Secretary speak on this question, he thought the hon. gentleman intended to take a grand stand in asserting the rights of the people, and in protecting the people's representatives from a serious invasion on the part of the other House. But how did the hon. gentleman vindicate that position? Why, after saying that he would repudiate the amendments of the Upper House, he went through the solemn mockery and ridiculous farce of saying that he would shelve this bill that the other House had amended, and introduce another bill in order to insert the amendments that he objected to. This was certainly a very back-handed way of defending the people's privileges. The hon. gentleman had taken the gravest possible constitutional stand, and had affected indignation at what the Upper House had done, and then stated his intention of introducing a second bill with the amendments embodied in it. It was a most contemptible and puerile farce—a performance worthy of a boarding-school girl. The Colonial Secretary must have a contemptible opinion of this House if he believed that honorable members would submit to such a proceeding. The high ground that the honorable gentlemen professed to take was mere humbug and delusion; and hon. members were now asked to follow the Government through the most miry ground that they had ever been dragged through. He did not know what this House was coming to. He did not know what the people would say when they found their representatives fighting their battles in this way. It was nothing but a wretched, pitiful dodge that the hon. Colonial Secretary had resorted to. So far from doing anything to vindicate the honour of this House, he was actually admitting what had been done by the other House,—by an artifice of the lowest character. The Upper House would be convulsed with laughter for at least ten minutes when they heard what was to be done; they would have a great crowing over the representatives of the people under such circumstances. Probably a large number of hon. members would be found to follow the Government in the course they were taking. Principle had long been suspended in this House, and a blind following of the leader had taken place. It was humiliating to contemplate the position that the Colonial Secretary had taken this evening. He trusted that every hon. member who had a spark of self-respect left in him, would stand up and loudly protest against it. He intended to vote that the bill should lie on the table, and if another Stamp Bill should be introduced he would oppose it at every stage. He had supported the bill believing that it contained the entire Budget of the Treasurer. But hon. members had been deceived, for a few days after this bill was introduced the Treasurer brought down a proposal for going to the Custom-house for a quarter of a million of money, and also for imposing a package duty. If he had known that these measures were to have been brought on he should have opposed the Stamp Bill as an oppressive measure. He believed it would be hailed with delight by all those engaged in any transactions if this bill were thrown out, and the representatives of the people had now a glorious opportunity of taking this course. He said the way in which the Colonial Secretary intended to vindicate the rights of the representatives of the people was to accept the amendments of the Legislative Council, although he pretended to reject them.

Mr. TIGHE said the hon member appeared to object to the amendments on their merits, but he had not given any reasons for his objection. Now, it might be the opinion of the majority of the members of the Assembly that the amendments were improvements on the bill, and the hon. Colonial Secretary might possibly be of that opinion. The amendments of the Upper House were not very important or very serious. They did not impose any tax on any individuals whom it was not proposed by this House to charge. They merely made alterations which met the justice of the case better than we did, and perhaps if pointed out in time we should have made the amendments ourselves. But that was not the real question before the House. The question was not whether the Upper House had the power to do what they had done, but whether this House was prepared to consent to allow them that right. He thought it would not be disputed by any person that the Upper House had a perfect legal right to do what they had done. It was true, our Constitution Act provided that bills of this nature should not originate in the Upper House, but it stopped at that. The Upper House had not originated this bill but had made amendments, and their legal right to do this was indisputable. Surely it was indisputable in this case as it was in England. The House of Lords had a right to make amendments in money bills, and that right was not taken away by common law or statute law, therefore they had a perfect right to make alterations there as well as here. But the question was, should not we take the same course as the House of Commons took in England in modern times in regard to this matter. The custom depended on no better authority than a resolution of the House of Commons and might not we also make a resolution to prevent the other House making any alterations in a money bill. He thought we had that power. Now it was stated that the analogy between the House of Lords and this colony were so widely different that the two cases were not to be cited as parallel. Well, there might be many points of difference between the two Houses. They were not a separate order, but they were identical in this respect—they were a Legislature not elected by the people, and this, he contended, could be the only reason why the House of Lords was not permitted to make any change in money bills. The practice of the House of Commons making objection to the House of Lords making alterations in money bills was only of recent date, and he believed it was because the members of the House of Lords were not representatives of the people. They were told by the hon. member that what the Colonial Secretary proposed to do was a mockery, but he (Mr. Tighe) said it was no more than what was done in the House of Commons, and he thought if we took the same course as they did they was as much as we could be asked to do. If the House of Commons was obliged to resort to this method, and no other way to assert their rights, why should we not also adopt this course? Had not the representatives of the people in England as high a sense of their honour and dignity as we had? Well, if they were satisfied to assert their right by the very course now proposed to be adopted in this case, how could it be said that we were taking a miserable subterfuge, or going through a childish farce that would make us fall in the estimation of the people out of doors. It was said why did not the Colonial Secretary stand up if he agreed with the amendments, and say we agree with them. But if we did this, then we for ever gave up our rights, which the hon. member (Mr. Buchanan) was so anxious to stand up for now. If the precedent was once established that this House would accept amendments in a money bill, be they ever so unimportant, made by the Upper House, then we could no longer stand up for our rights and privileges in this matter. He said if we claimed higher rights than the House of Commons, then we would bring legislation to a dead-lock. Let some reasons be given against the amendments; but if the majority thought they were an improvement on the bill, let them take the step which was adopted by the House of Commons, and bring in a fresh bill. And surely it could not be said that we were submitting to any degradation when we adopted the practice of the House of Commons in the mother-country.

The question—that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question—was put and negatived.

The amendment—that the bill be laid aside—was then put and carried.

Mr. SMART moved that the resolution of the committee of Ways and Means, relating to Stamp Duties, be now read.

Mr. PIDDINGTON wished to have the resolution read in extenso.

The Clerk read the resolution.

The reading of these resolutions, setting forth the whole of the Stamp duties, agreed to in committee, occupied nearly half an hour.

Mr. SMART then brought up a bill to impose Stamp duties.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. SMART moved that the bill be printed, and read a second time at a later hour of the day.

Mr. FORSTER objected that this House was bound by the rules of the House of Commons, and this forcing on of a bill was a clear infringement of one of the rules. If it were to be pushed on in this way it would be impossible for members to compare the bill with the resolutions read in order to see if it were founded on them.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the rule of the House of Commons was very clear upon this point—that no bill should pass through two stages in one day. Besides this, no member of the House had yet seen it, and it was impossible to know what it contained.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the rule of the House of Commons was not to be interpreted as an absolute prohibition, but as merely indicating the usual practice of the House. Bills were frequently passed in the House of Commons with unusual expedition, and without any suspension of the Standing Orders; but, of course, it always remained with the House to say whether this course should be taken or not.

Mr. FORSTER would like to know if this was the same bill that was previously before the House.

Mr. COWPER said that though the motion for printing had been made, it was merely a formal one, as the bill was already printed and on the table of the House, being the same as the previous one with the exception of two amendments made in it by the other House. Understanding that, he hoped hon. members would make no objection to the course proposed by the Government, as the only effect of opposition would be to lengthen the session two or three days.

Mr. PIDDINGTON pointed out that the public out of doors could not possibly have any knowledge of this bill, and would, therefore, be precluded from taking the constitutional steps they were entitled to take if they disapproved of it, and it was well known that there was a very strong feeling against the stamp duties out of doors. He thought this formed a sufficient reason why the bill should not be forced on.

Mr. SPEAKER said it was for the House to say whether this bill should pass in this unusual manner or not. With that he had nothing to do; his business was to lay down the rule and nothing more. With regard to this point, there was a precisely analogous case in that of the Newspaper Stamp Bill, which being altered by the Lords, and the bill was thereupon put aside by the Commons, and a new bill, containing the amendments, at once introduced, and carried through the House in one day. As to the correctness of the bill, the Government took upon themselves the responsibility of this bill being in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on which it had been introduced.

Mr. FORSTER moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill stand an order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. ARNOLD said it must be obvious that if the Government had chosen to adopt the amendments it would have been in their power to get the bill through all its stages and to send it back to the Legislative Council the same evening. The effect of what they now proposed to do would be precisely the same as if they had adopted that course.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said there was nothing extraordinary in hon. members requiring some little time to ascertain what the bill contained. If it was passed through all its stages in one night the probability was that some of the clauses would be so exceptionable that the Legislative Council would exercise their now undoubted right of making further amendments in the bill. If the public out of doors had an opportunity of knowing that there was a season during which they would have an opportunity of appealing against the bill, no doubt public meetings would be held and petitions presented; so that if the course now proposed was adopted, hon. members would prevent the voice of the public being heard in a constitutional manner in this chamber. No wonder the people passed by it, and in a most unusual way sent their petitions, on taxing measures, to the nominee chamber.

Mr. FORLONGE hoped the Government would not press this matter to-night. He agreed that on a question of this magnitude it was positively indecent on the part of the Government to pass the bill with these grave amendments in it, with the haste they wished to make. Had he been aware of the policy of the Government in afterwards introducing a supplementary scheme of taxation, he should have opposed this Stamp Duty, and he thought it ought to be again seriously considered.

Mr. BUCHANAN said, there was no possibility of the House agreeing to these amendments, and he believed there was sufficient public spirit left in the House to prevent the other chamber from interfering with the rights of the representatives of the people. Although he desired to see the bill thrown out, he should, however, vote altogether independent of that interference by the other House. Outside the measure was extremely unpopular, and the public so despised their own representatives that they never came to this House, but passed it by to go to the other Chamber. This was a humiliating state of things brought about by the unfaithfulness and misconduct of those who had made a parade of free trade, and yet legislated for protection worse than any previously introduced. But he agreed with the people in their contempt for their representatives.

Mr. CALDWELL hoped that the Ministers would let the second reading of the bill stand over at least until to-morrow. He was of opinion that the bill had been improved by the amendments of the Upper House, but thought it extremely desirable that time should be given to the House to consider the amendments and the details of the bill. A postponement would be also desirable because it would give time for the measure to be once more brought under public attention.

Mr. DONNELLY saw no reason for delaying the passing of the bill until to-morrow. He confessed himself unable to see the propriety of the argument that they ought to wait until they saw what would be the opinion of the people out of doors. The measure had already been well considered, and ought, at once, to be disposed of.

Mr. JOSEPH would feel it his duty to refer to those parts of the bill which he considered to be most objectionable. The small items which might be productive of annoyance to the public he should now consider himself at perfect liberty to animadvert upon. He was quite willing to go on, but thought that it would be better for them to postpone it until to-morrw.

Mr. DE SALIS was not going to assent to the passing of the bill at a railroad pace. He should conceive himself bound to express his opinions upon different portions of the measure, and hoped the order for the second reading would be postponed.

Mr. COWPER was glad to see the country members liked Sydney life so well that they were in no hurry to leave it. (Laughter.) The Ministry had no desire whatever to stop the expression of public opinion out of doors, especially as it was known that those who were personally interested were of course naturally anxious to give full expression to their opinion. If the House liked to take a week, a fortnight, or a month to rediscuss a bill which had already been so lengthily discussed the Government could have no objection. The Government left it in the hands of the House.

The motion for the printing was then agreed to.

The question was then put—that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question.

This was carried upon the following division:—

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Dignam	Mr. Pickering	
Smart	Parkes	Neale	
Arnold	Farnell	Pemell	
Lucas	Garrett	Tighe	
Hurley	Cunneen	Driver	
Donnelly	Laycock	Burdekin	
Hart	Morrice	Alexander	Tellers.
Oatley	Cummings		

Noes, 14.

Mr. Forlonge
Macpherson
White
Cooper
Buchanan

Mr. De Salis
Caldwell
Samuel
Grahame
Mate

Mr. Phelps
Joseph
Forster } Tellers.
Piddington }

The question was then put, That the second reading of the bill be made an Order of the Day, at a later hour of the day.

The House divided, and the question was carried in the affirmative: Ayes, 25; Noes, 13.

Mr. SMART moved that the bill be now read a second time.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER had understood from the remarks of his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary that all the amendments of the Council on the bill now laid aside were embodied in this bill, but he found they were not. It was a new bill in every respect. He thought the unexampled, unprecedented way in which the bill had been introduced was an almost sufficient reason for refusing the second reading. How was it possible that hon. members could agree to the second reading until they had time to make themselves acquainted with its provisions? He thought some explanations from the hon. gentleman who introduced the bill were necessary to a proper understanding of its contents; but for himself he would rather trust his own perusal of it than any explanation that could be offered by a Minister no matter how high his position. Considering how little experience this country had of Stamp Duties, he thought they should be content to confine them to some of the leading transactions, omitting the smaller ones. His principal objection to the present bill was that it proposed to apply the Stamp duties to every-day occurrences, agreements, &c. He thought the mode of bringing this bill in, after the amendments made by the Council in the bill now withdrawn, would make it more unpopular than it was before, and for these several reasons he thought he was justified in declining to assent to its being read a second time.

The motion for the second reading was then put and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Cowper
Arnold
Smart
Robertson
Lucas
Joseph
Caldwell
Donnelly
Parkes
Terry
Dignam

Mr. Hurley
Morrice
Macpherson
White
Grahame
Cummings
De Salis
Mate
Burdekin
Farnell
Cooper

Mr. Oatley
Pemell
Neale
Pickering
Cunneen
Alexander
Laycock
Hart
Samuel
Garrett } Tellers.
Driver }

Noes, 4.

Mr. Phelps
Mr. Buchanan
Mr. Forster } Tellers.
Forlonge }

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. SMART moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. FORSTER said he understood from the hon. the Colonial Secretary that he did not intend to go into committee on the bill to-night.

Mr. PIDDINGTON also clearly understood that the Government did not desire to press the details of the bill upon the attention of hon. members to-night.

Mr. CALDWELL said the hon. Colonial Secretary stated distinctly that he did not intend to go into committee on the bill to night; and he (Mr. Caldwell) hoped he would not attempt it.

Mr. SMART expressed his intention of only going into committee *pro forma*.

The motion was then agreed to and the House went into committee on the bill

The preamble was postponed.

Mr. SMART moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and obtain leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

A division was called for, and the motion was carried by a majority of 30 to 3, the minority consisting of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Driver, and Mr. Cummings.

The Chairman then left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice WISE.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY V. GIBBONS.

Mr. ISAACS, for the plaintiff (instructed by Messrs. Want and Want), moved for a rule nisi for a new trial in the above case. It was an action against the maker of a promissory note, endorsed by the payee thereof to the bank. It was tried at the last sittings of the Goulburn Circuit Court. The defence was that the note was a mere accommodation note, as to which the defendant was only a surety; that the bank had notice of the same, and that they ought to have appropriated to the payment any money of the payee's which came into their hands. The jury had given a verdict for the defendant, sustaining the defence upon all the above points. It was contended that this verdict was against evidence, and that, even if it were assumed that the bank had this duty, there was no evidence of sufficient funds having come to their hands for this purpose.

Their Honors granted a rule nisi upon the grounds above stated.

WHYTE V. CARGILL.

The time for application for a rule nisi in this case was enlarged, on the application of Mr. DARLEY, in consequence of the illness of Sir William Manning, Q.C., who was to make such application.

FULLER V. GOODWIN.

The application for rule nisi (reported in yesterday's *Herald*) was renewed by Mr. STEPHEN, for the purpose of mentioning (and arguing upon) various cases bearing upon the question at issue—whether a registered conveyance by an official assignee should have priority over an unregistered deed executed by the insolvent before the sequestration of his estate.

Judgment was reserved.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

CAMPBELL V. THE QUEEN.

PHILLIPS V. WALMSLEY.

The argument in these cases was adjourned (by arrangement of counsel) until Monday next.

MULLEN V. BROWNE.

This was a motion for a nonsuit or new trial in an action for goods sold and delivered, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict. The defence stated that there had been a special contract, under which time had been given for payment, which time had not expired.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Pell, instructed by Mr. Levey, appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Dawson, in support of the verdict.

The claim was for furniture. The defendant Frances Browne was the licensee of the Steyne Hotel, at Manly Beach. The plaintiff was a furniture dealer, a partner of the late Alexander Moore, of the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. The purchase had been made by the defendant's father, Charles Browne. It was at first proposed to buy £800 worth, on credit, but plaintiff after consulting with his partner, who was then alive, positively refused, as he swore, to sell on any other terms than one-half cash, and a bill of sale over all the goods for the residue. Under these circumstances the purchase was limited to about £300 worth only. According to Browne (the defendant's father) the contract was for one-half cash and the residue at six, nine, and twelve months. In this he was confirmed by Mr. Kemp, his son-in-law, by whom the £100 had been actually paid. The plaintiff, although he admitted having agreed to take the residue at six, nine, and twelve months, declared positively that this was on condition that there should be a bill of sale, and that Browne had promised the attendance of his daughter to sign such a bill. No bill of sale had, however, been given, and it appeared in fact that Mr. Kemp had himself such a bill over the whole of the goods to secure certain advances which he had made and certain liabilities which he had incurred in connection with the Steyne Hotel. Payment of an instalment had been tendered, in cash, upon the assumption that this alone (but six months having then elapsed) was due. It was, however, refused, as Mr. Kemp's notes for the residue at six, nine, and twelve months had previously been. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole of the balance due, £116 19s. A rule nisi had been obtained calling upon plaintiff to show cause why this verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered or a new trial granted, upon the following grounds—1. That the action ought to have been special on the contract made for the delivery of the goods. 2. That the action was premature, the credit not having expired before action brought. 3. That there was no evidence of a request to defendant to execute any bill of sale. 4. That the Chief Justice (who tried the case) was wrong in receiving evidence of requests to and conversations with the defendant's father after delivery of the goods.

Their HONORS were of opinion that there ought to have been a nonsuit, inasmuch as there was not sufficient evidence of a distinct stipulation that there should be no credit whatever unless a bill of sale was given; consequently, that the goods having been delivered without the precaution of getting the bill of sale first, the action should have been brought upon the contract—for not delivering such bill—not simply for goods sold and delivered. A nonsuit was therefore granted. Upon the other points no opinion was given.

The recollection of Mr. BUTLER was that there had been most positive evidence to the effect in question. This recollection was not, however, borne out by his Honor's notes.

BEAUCHAMP V. WALLER.—An order was made in Chambers yesterday by his Honor the Chief Justice for a stay of execution in this case, on the ground that a rule nisi for new trial having been granted therein, it would be a departure from the usual practice—for which no sufficient cause had been shown—not to make such an order.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge CHEEKE.

MOORE V. SHEEHAN.

Plaintiff claimed £12 10s. for erecting a small wooden house for defendant at Cook's River, paying for assistance and for breach of contract. Plaintiff, a carpenter, agreed to erect a small wooden house for £6, provided that defendant worked with him, or found some one to assist him. Plaintiff stated that defendant only assisted him two days and then he (plaintiff) was compelled to employ a man to assist him. Just before the completion of the work defendant stopped him from finishing it, and then refused to pay him. Defendant and several witnesses swore that the work was badly done, and that the house in consequence was comparatively valueless. Verdict for plaintiff for £1 15s. Mr. Windeyer for plaintiff, Mr. Roberts for defendant.

GEANEY AND ANOTHER V. REUSS.

SAME V. ELVIN.

In the first case the plaintiff, a sub-contractor, claimed £3 15s., for work done by order of plaintiff's servant. It appeared that a man named Elvin had a contract to build a house for one Bass, for whom defendant acted as architect. Plaintiff held a sub-contract under Elvin, but the work now claimed for was not included in that contract—it was extra work, but Elvin asked him to do it, and a clerk to defendant told him defendant would pay him for it. The defence was that the work was not ordered by defendant, nor had there been any promise to pay. His Honor held that defendant was not liable, and accordingly gave verdict for defendant.

In the second case plaintiff claimed £42, being the balance alleged to be due to him on a contract. Plaintiff agreed to do certain work for defendant under contract, for £180, the agreement being that he should pay to plaintiff 75 per cent. of the value of the work done every fortnight. Plaintiff was paid £138, and now claimed the balance. He also claimed for the profit which he would have received had he been allowed to complete the work. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had not completed his contract, and therefore was not entitled to the amount now claimed. There was a good deal of evidence as to the quality of the work done and materials supplied by plaintiff; also as to who first broke the contract, plaintiff alleging that defendant refused to allow him to proceed with the work, and defendant averring that plaintiff, when called upon to finish one portion of the work, stated he would not do it unless £12 were advanced to him, wherewith to purchase materials. His Honor thought the plaintiff was entitled to recover under the agreement, and found for him accordingly for the amount claimed. Mr. Solomons appeared for the plaintiff in both cases, and Mr. S. C. Brown for defendants.

MOSS AND ANOTHER V. GOULSTON.

Plaintiff claimed £6 10s. for four dozen of ale, a case of port wine, and a dozen of brandy, supplied to defendant. It appeared that the goods in question were supplied to defendant by plaintiff's son, but Moss, junior, swore he represented to defendant that he was only selling for his father on commission. Defendant, on the contrary, swore that he had been dealing with Moss, junior, a long time before the date of the transaction in question, and that he had always represented that he was doing business on his own account. On the occasion in question, Moss, junior (as defendant averred), came into his shop and said he could give him an order for some hats if he would give him an order for spirits, &c. Thereupon he gave the order, and the goods now claimed for were supplied. Moss, junior, also gave an order to defendant for some hats, and these were supplied to him; but shortly afterwards he (Moss, junior) obtained the protection of the Insolvent Court, and the hats had never been paid for. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, plans of distribution in the following estates were confirmed:—

H. C. A. Cummings, 8d. in the £.
H. S. Russell, 20s. in the £.
James S. Home, 1½d. in the £.
Philip Snape, 1s. in the £.
James Challis, 13s. 2½d. in the £ on preferent claims.

And plans were confirmed in the following estates, on the motion of Mr. Humphery:—

T. M'Gurren (second dividend), 6½d. in the £.
L. and C. Spencer, no distribution to creditors.
John Parsons (second dividend), 4d. in the £.
John M'Lean, no distribution to creditors.
James Walker (third supplementary plan), 2⅞d. in the £ to one creditor.

On motion by Mr. Innes, the rule nisi in the matter of Meares v. Hoffman was made absolute.

In the estate of Robert Blake, Mr Innes, as counsel for two creditors, applied for an order requiring insolvent to pay £12 10s. per month out of his salary, as a Government officer, of £400 per annum, towards the satisfaction of his debts. In the month of March last another (a third) creditor obtained from the Chief Commissioner an order directing the insolvent to pay £5 a month out of that salary to the official assignee, in trust for all the creditors. By the present application it was sought to enlarge that amount to £12 10s. per month. After hearing Mr. Innes his Honor said that it had been shown that Mr. Blake's conduct towards his creditors was very bad, and that if the present application could be legally complied with he would at once make the desired order. But, under section 100 of the Act 5 Victoria, No. 17, an order for monthly payments to any amount by an insolvent towards the payment of his debts should only be made upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner, that the insolvent has reasonable means of discharging those debts, or some part of them. And when he (his Honor), in March last, ordered Mr. Blake to pay £5 a month, and that sum only, he had before him an affidavit made by insolvent in which he stated that he had a wife and seven children to support, and that his salary of £400 a year, which was his only means of subsistence, was barely sufficient for that purpose. He could not then, therefore, with that evidence before him, have ordered Mr. Blake to make a larger payment than £5 a month, however improper his conduct had been towards his creditors. And, in a case which had come before the Supreme Court, upon appeal, shortly previously, an order which he (his Honor) had made upon another Government officer, having a similar salary, and a nearly similar family depending upon him as Mr. Blake has, was varied by that Court by directing the amount to be reduced from £5 to £3 a month. He (his Honor) was bound to have regard to that fact; and, under all the circumstances, he now declined to make any increase to the amount which he had directed Mr. Blake to pay in March last. But if the creditors now applying desired to appeal to the Supreme Court against this decision, so as to have the matter finally settled in this case as it had been in the other, he would dispense with their giving security for costs before their doing so.

In the estate of Daniel O'Driscoll, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent and a witness were examined by Mr. R. B. Smith, and the meeting adjourned until the 15th current.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of How, Thomson, and Co., a special meeting. One debt was proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 15th current.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 9.—Richard W. Jackson, William Rudland, Cephas Scrivener, John Simons, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Levey, Smithers, Birrell, and Thorne.

Of ten prisoners brought before the Court, five were discharged.

Henry Haigh was brought before the Court on a warrant issued at the instance of his wife, and in the execution of which he was apprehended at the residence of his mother, charged with having unlawfully deserted his infant daughter. He consented to an order for the payment of 10s. a week for the support of his child, and was required, on pain of three months' imprisonment, to give security for his compliance with the order.

Elizabeth Walker pleaded guilty to having wilfully broken some glass, the property of Louisa Leicester, and was ordered to pay 1s. 4d., the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned forty eight hours.

William Keogh, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was fined 20s., or in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

John Carroll was sentenced to pay a penalty of 30s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days, for disorderly conduct, while drunk, in a public-house.

Hugh Downey was brought before the Court by sergeant Condick, who deposed that for about a week past he has noticed the prisoner, and always found him in company with the man Pearson who was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having skeleton keys in his possession; in May, 1863, prisoner was convicted and sent for two years to Cockatoo, from which place he was discharged on the 27th last month; on the fourth day afterwards, he and another were taken into custody on suspicion of loitering at the railway station for the purpose of committing a felony, and were detained until the 5th June, when they (prisoner and Pearson) were discharged; they left together, and were twice seen in company afterwards. Condick saw him yesterday afternoon, and took him into custody for being an idle and disorderly person, having no lawful visible means of support. On cross-examination Condick said that prisoner was discharged from Cockatoo on the 27th May, apprehended on the 31st, and remained in custody until the 5th June, when he was discharged. Prisoner said that when he left Cockatoo he had 15s. for his support; that when he went to the railway station, where he was apprehended, he went to meet a man who had promised him employment—that he never knew Pearson until they were both in custody—and complained of being apprehended as a vagrant when out of twelve days since his discharge from Cockatoo he had been seven days in custody, whereby his chance of obtaining employment was destroyed, while he had in no way misconducted himself. The Police Magistrate asked him if he could call any person to give him a good character; to which he replied that he could not, for he never had a good character. The Police Magistrate said that he should have accepted the offer made to him by Captain M'Lerie of a passage up the country, where he might soon have met with employment, and sentenced him to be imprisoned three months as an idle and disorderly person, a constant companion of thieves.

Charles Turner was brought before the Court by detective Broomfield, who deposed that yesterday afternoon he saw prisoner in George-street, and knowing him to be an idle and disorderly character, having no visible means of support, arrested him; he has been four times convicted since the beginning of 1863; when out of gaol he is a constant companion of thieves, and he (witness) never saw him at work; he completed a sentence of imprisonment for larceny the latter end of last month. On cross-examination Broomfield said that he searched prisoner in the public street because he knew him as a convicted thief. Prisoner said that on being discharged from Berrima gaol he came to Sydney to seek for employment—that he had done nothing since his discharge to warrant his apprehension—that he had turned over a new leaf, and wished to earn an honest living if the police would allow him. Discharged, with a warning that unless he found work he would surely soon be brought here again.

On the summons paper were eleven cases. Cyrus Cecil, found guilty of having neglected to pay 5s. dray hire, was ordered to pay double fare, with costs. George Stewart and Christopher Maher, drivers of patent safety cabs, were each fined 10s. for careless driving. Two cases were dismissed, one was postponed, and the remainder were struck out.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Cohen, Austen, Jolly, and Williams are down for Bench duty at this Court on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. J. R. Dibbs.

Two persons apprehended for drunkenness in the streets, were admonished and discharged.

Richard Pawley, a seaman of the ship British Sovereign, in custody for wilful neglect of duty, was liberated on consenting to take his discharge from the vessel.

Louisa Taylor, 28, was charged with stealing. John Craig Russell, who at times acted as a boarding-house runner, and occasionally took employment as a seaman, stated that he slept last night at Mrs. Bentley's in Gloucester-street. He was disturbed this morning on feeling some one's hand pushed under his pillow, and he discovered prisoner with his purse in her hand. She refused to give it up to him, and took out the money, amounting to 14s or 15s. Being recalled, prosecutor stated that he was not sober enough to know what the money in his purse consisted of. He also admitted that prisoner gave him a shawl to pawn and that he spent the money. Prisoner was discharged.

Ann O'Flaherty, alias Hunter, was charged with stealing £33 and a bank pass-book, the property of William Wilson, a fireman on board the steamer Claud Hamilton. A theft was proved, but although prisoner was in the house of Wilson at the time the money was missed (25th May) there was no proof of her taking or having possession of the money, and she was therefore discharged.

On the summons list there were eight cases; three were postponed, in two the informations were withdrawn, and in two others there was no appearance of parties. Charles Reynolds, charged with leaving his illegitimate child without the means of support, was ordered to pay 7s. 6d. per week for twelve months towards its maintenance.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—The Court will sit at 11 a.m., for the hearing of motions, and petitions pending in Equity.

DISTRICT COURT.

CA. SA. MOTIONS.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.

Solomon v. Vaughan

CAUSE LIST.

2191 Kohn and another v. Aldis
2306 Simmons v. Cable
2307 Tierney v. Lynch
2318 Alston v. Campbell
2332 Blitz v. Frey
2333 Cecil v. Lobester
2335 Armstrong v. North
2337 Armstrong v. Aaron
2342 Smith v. Light
2349 Rochester v. Francis
2352 Scott v. Thurlow
2362 White v. Johnson.

DR. F. MUELLER'S LITHOGRAMS OF NATIVE PLANTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Dr. F. Mueller's last work on "the Plants indigenous to the colony of Victoria," has already been noticed in your columns, but I think that a publication so eminently calculated to make known the Flora of Australia deserves a little additional consideration. In the article to which I refer, it was remarked "although the illustrations are principally designed to make known the plants of Victoria, the reader will perceive that many of the species are common in other parts of Australia; and, therefore the work before us will be regarded as a most valuable accompaniment to the Flora Australiensis." The truth of this observation must be evident to every one who has carefully examined the work, for of the sixty-six lithograms presented to the public by the learned doctor, no less than thirty-seven of them are illustrations of species common to New South Wales and Victoria, whilst eighteen may be regarded as typical of genera scattered widely over the continent of Australia. In referring to the great utility of the work, therefore, as affording assistance to the student of Australian botany, and enabling him to recognise some of our most interesting plants, it may be well to remark that although the illustrations were "principally designed" for a limited flora, they are in reality of a much more expansive character, and throw considerable light on the obscure structure and remarkable peculiarities of many Australian genera. The importance of this consideration may be inferred by consulting the species of the following genera, as described by Dr. F. Mueller:—

1. *Acacia*
2. *Antennaria*, or *Gnaphalium*
3. *Bauera*
4. *Calotis*
5. *Cassinia*
6. *Conospermum*
7. *Eurybia*
8. *Galium*
9. *Grevillea*
10. *Mirbelia*
11. *Plantago*
12. *Pomaderris*
13. *Prostanthera*
14. *Stackhousia*
15. *Stenanthera*
16. *Stylidium*
17. *Tetragonia*
18. *Veronica*.

Although the identical species of these genera do not occur in our immediate neighbourhood, yet they faithfully exhibit the generic characters which associate them with other species familiar to us; and thus they must contribute and tend materially to assist the student in the labour of classification. If, for instance, the first lithogram be examined, viz., that of *Tetragonia implexicoma*, no one can fail to observe its striking resemblance to *T. expansa* or the so-called "New Zealand Spinach," whether, indeed, he regards the general appearance of the plant, or the organic structures developed in the sectional drawings. Hence the student, who is acquainted with Dr. Mueller's lithograms, when meeting with the spinach so common in some parts of our coast, will find no difficulty in ascertaining the genus to which it belongs. Take again the pretty little *Bauera* figured by Dr. Mueller, and compare it with the species at the North Shore and other places near Sydney, and it will be found that the lithogram connects the two species together in an unmistakable manner, so that whilst studying the peculiarities of a plant found on the summit of Mount William, the mind will associate them with those of another species in the immediate neighbourhood of our metropolis. I might, indeed, go through the species of all the eighteen genera, and show how profitably they could be studied with a view of becoming acquainted with our own flora, or the Flora of Australia in general; but as I think this must be abundantly evident to the careful observer, I shall proceed to notice particularly the plants which are common to both colonies. Of these it may be interesting to remark nine species were described many years ago by the celebrated Robert Brown, viz., *Boerhavia mutabilis*, *Cassia platypoda*, *Cassytha glabella*, *Lobelia purpurascens*, *Lyonsia straminea*, *Myrsine variabilis*, *Notelaea ligustrina*, *Persoonia Caleyi*, and *Taxanthema Australis*. The first of these plants is placed by Brown amongst the tropical ones, but since the publication of the Prodromus, *Boerhavia* has been found not only in Victoria, but in many parts of the interior of this colony. Dr. Mueller's figure is so well executed that, in comparing it with a specimen I lately received from the neighbourhood of Mudgee, it was impossible to mistake the species. *Cassia platypoda* is described in the Flora Australiensis (vol. 2, p. 287), under the name of *C. eremophila*. It is a species found in Eastern, Western, and Southern Australia. *Cassytha* is a parasitical plant, resembling the dodder in appearance, and *C. glabella* and other allied species are so common in Eastern Australia that the lithogram will easily be recognised. The uses of this plant are not known, but the fruit (which is not coated by the permanent calyx) is sometimes eaten by our colonial youths. *Lobelia purpurescens* is a pretty little flower common in our creeks, but whilst interesting in a scientific point of view, it is not likely to find favour amongst gardeners. *Lyonsia straminea* is a climbing plant of the apocynaceæ, more remarkable for its comose seeds than for the beauty of its flowers. I have lately noticed a *Lyonsia* on General Macarthur's estate, which has nearly reached to the top of a swamp oak. *Myrsine variabilis* is a shrub of the same family as the *Ardisia*, and it is well named variable, for not only the leaves, but the general character of the plant is much influenced by the locality in which it grows. In comparing some of the diminutive shrubs of this species growing near the salt water with others flourishing on fresh water creeks, one might be led to separate them; and yet there is nothing in these varieties to mark specific characters. *Notelæa ligustrina*, or one of our native olives, is another of Brown's plants. The allied species *N. ovata* is much more common in this colony, and I believe it was from that species that Mr. Shepherd succeeded in obtaining some good specimens of olive oil. *Persoonia Caleyi* does not occur in the neighbourhood of Sydney, but it closely resembles some of the species so familiar to us under the name of *geebung*. *Taxanthema Australis* is now transferred to the genus *Statice*. It is mentioned as one of the plants found in the early days of the colony at Port Jackson and Hunter's River, but I do not think it can be common, as I have never succeeded in finding it in a wild state.

Having noticed the lithograms which illustrate the plants described by Brown, I now turn to those remaining figures which also represent species common to New South Wales and Victoria. Of these (exclusive of *Mirbelia oxylobioides*, which is said to have been found in Argyle by by Cunningham), there are twenty-eight lithograms of plants which occur in various parts of the colony, some near the coast, and others in the interior. The family which Dr. Mueller has laboured most effectually to describe is that of the composites, which, whether regarded as one of the most extensive in this part of the world, or whether contemplated as exercising more profoundly than any other the skill of the scientific botanist, is attended with much difficulty. In other orders, flowers which closely resemble each other may frequently be referred to their respective genera with moderate care and attention; but amongst composites it sometimes happens that plants which are widely separated by technical distinctions appear very similar in their general characters, the classification depending mainly on the shape of the style. Amongst these composites there are eight species figured which may be said to belong to this colony, viz.:—*Solenogyne bellioides*; *Senecio vagus*; *Myriogyne Cunninghami*; *Eclipta platyglossa*; Elachothamnus Cunninghami; *Humea ozothamnoides*; *Polycalymma Stuarti*; and *Ethuliopsis dioica*. The first of these composites is a little plant of the daisy kind, which, perhaps, is one of the commonest we have; but unless considered microscopically with reference to the adaptation of its organs for the functions designed by nature, it has but little beauty to recommend it. *Senecio vagus* is of the groundsel genus, and whilst, according to Dr. Mueller, it flourishes in shady, moist valleys of the Dandenong ranges of Mount Disappointment, and on the Delatite, I have collected specimens of it on creeks in the county of Camden. *Myriogyne Cunninghami* is an insignificant little plant, remarkable for its abundance of its female florets, and if not identical with the species common in the neighbourhood of Sydney, is certainly closely allied to it. *Eclipta platyglossa* is a small trailing plant with yellow flowers and opposite leaves. We have hitherto regarded it as a species of *Wedelia*, but whether the species found in moist places in the county of Cumberland is distinct from that collected at the Clarence remains for consideration. Dr. Mueller's figure suggests the propriety of regarding them as different species. *Elachothamnus Cunninghami* has been sometimes referred to *Therogeron*, and sometimes to *Erigeron*. It does not appear to grow near Sydney, but it has been noticed in the interior, particularly on the Darling and Macquarie. *Humea ozothamnoides* does not at all resemble the species of *Humea* so common near Sydney and Parramatta, and so remarkable for its strong scented, tobacco-like leaves, but it looks like a *Cassinia* or *Ozothamnus*. Dr. Mueller, who first noticed this species on the Upper Murray and the Snowy River, regarded it as the type of a new genus (*Hæckeria*), but subsequently he referred it to *Humea* (Frag. vol. 1, p. 17). *Polycalymma Stuartii* is a largish flower, consisting of a dense head of yellow florets, and belonging to a genus established by Dr. Mueller in 1852. I have never seen it in a living state, but my friend Mr. Frederick Suttor sent me some good specimens of it from the Darling. *Ethuliopsis dioica* is the *Ethulia* of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the *Epaltes* of De Candolle, and is remarkable for its diœcious flowers, the male and female plants being distinct. The figure deserves attentive study, and, in common with the other composites of the work, affords much assistance to any one desirous of arranging such flowers on proper principles, and of referring them to their appropriate place in the natural system. This flower occurs on the Macquarie, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Darling. Two of the myrtaceous lithograms represent trees which are very interesting. *Eucalyptus odorata* is the "peppermint" of South Australia, but it is said to extend as far as New England. Whether this is really the case, or whether the New England species is *E. piperita*, remains to be determined. In the present unsettled state of the genus, when all the known species are passing under the careful review of Mr. Bentham and Dr. F. Mueller, for the purpose of identification and scientific arrangement, it would be inexpedient to form any definite opinion. I cannot, however, agree with the view expressed in the Fragmenta (vol. 2, p. 66), that *E. odorata* is scarcely to be separated from *E. populnea* or *E. populifolia*. They appear distinct species, and I think that when the Doctor compares his own elegant figure of the species with that of Sir William Hooker's, he will modify the opinions which he has published on the subject. The other Myrtaceous tree is that formerly known as *Eugenia elliptica* or *Acmena elliptica*, but now transferred to the genus *Syzygium* as *S. brachynemum*. This is our "Lilly Pilly," which although on our creeks a small tree, attains, in favourable localities, the height of eighty feet or more, and affords excellent timber for carpenters and coopers. The figure of this tree is perfectly correct, but it scarcely conveys an adequate impression of the freshness and beauty of the Lilly Pilly as seen on the banks of our creeks or shady gullies. When the fruit is ripe, and its white, purple, or plum-coloured tints afford a pleasing relief to the dark and sombre evergreen leaves around it, there is scarcely a prettier object. The berries vary very much in colour, and before they assume the shrivelled appearance, as represented in the figure, are decidedly ornamental. Of the leguminosæ, I notice only two which can strictly be said to belong to this colony, viz., *Trigonella suavissima* and *Psoralea acanthocarpa*. The first of these was particularly noticed by Sir Thomas Mitchell in his expedition on the Darling, but it seems to have been previously collected by Cunningham on Molle's Plains: the other is now called *Glycyrrhiza psoraleoides*, and grows on the Lachlan and Darling. *Celastrus Australis* is a tall woody climber not uncommon in some parts of the bush in the county of Camden; and *Sambucus xanthocarpa*, or the native elder, with yellow friut, may be found near Sydney.

Both of these shrubs will be easily recognised, as also our native raspberry (*Rubus parviflorus*) which some have thought might be much improved as a fruit by grafting and proper cultivation. Of the goodeniaceæ, there is a figure of *Velleya connata*, which resembles *V. lyrata* that occurs frequently near Randwick; but it seems to be more closely allied to *V. perfoliata*, a species somewhat rare, which Miss Atkinson found near the Valley of the Grose. It is described in Brown's Prodromus as a species belonging to Port Jackson and the Hunter, on the authority of Alexander Gordon. The plant figured by Dr. F. Mueller has not been found in this neighbourhood, and it seems to belong almost exclusively to Victoria, as it was collected at the boundary between the two colonies. *Logania nuda* is an almost leafless shrub with small flowers found principally on the banks of the Murray. *L. floribunda*, which is common with us, differs very much from this species in appearance and character, and is one of the few Australian flowers that is remarkable for its scent. Our little *L. pusilla* is a very diminutive plant, with white flowers and triangular interpetiolary stipules. *L. nuda* is elaborately described by Dr. Mueller in the Fragmenta (vol 1, p. 129). *Zehneria micrantha*, or *Cucumis Muelleri*, is an interesting plant of the Cucurbitaceæ or cucumber family, and in the Fragmenta it is said to be indigenous at the Murray and the Darling. Some little time since I received a specimen from Duck Creek, and I felt pleased with it, as being one of a very small family in this colony, for with the exception of our native gourd (*Sicyos Australis*, or *S. angulata*), I am not aware that any other species of the order exists near us. The figure of *Loranthus eucalyptioides* of the mistletoe family is so much like the ordinary forms of *Loranthus* prevailing in this colony, that I feel little hesitation in claiming it as one of our native mistletoes. At present, there is some difficulty in defining the species, as it seems that several forms have flowers almost identical, whilst the leaves vary according to the nature of the tree on which they are parasitical. This circumstance has not escaped the notice of Dr. F. Mueller, who remarks: "All the described species require a careful new disquisition, as they are not only parasites of various plants similar to each other, but also of genera of very different natural orders." Thus, *L. eucalyptioides* produces as long as it adheres to *Eucalypti* or *Casuarinæ*, or now also to *Virgilia capensis*, long falcate leaves, which, when the plant receives its nourishment from *Banksia integrifolia* assume an ovate orticular shape, and a very fleshy consistence, whilst the flowers become sessile. (Definitions, &c., by F. Mueller, p. 48). If this be correct, the number of species commonly so called must be considerably diminished, and a question of no little interest must be raised as to the possibility of rearing very different forms from similar seeds. It may be well to observe that the species of *Loranthus* are not diœcious as the European mistletoe is, the latter genus being represented in this colony by *Viscum cumincanum* or *aureum*, a parasite on *Eucalypti* and *Angophoræ* occurring in different places from Twofold Bay to the Burnett. The variety *V. aureum* was collected on Ash Island by Miss H. Scott, and on the Blue Mountains by Miss Atkinson: it does not appear common in New South Wales. *Eremophila bignoniflora* of the Myoporum family is found in the northern parts of this colony, as well as in Victoria. It was collected by Sir Thomas Mitchell and others, and is worthy of cultivation. I scarcely know whether I should include *Sebæa albidiflora* of the gentian family amongst our indigenous flowers, as it seems to belong rather to Tasmania or Victoria. If, however, the exact species does not occur in this colony (of which I am by no means certain), we have *L. ovata*, which, with the exception of the colour of the corolla, resembles it very closely, and probably possesses the same qualities. These little medicinal plants, together with *Erythræa Australis*, are valuable for their bitter properties, and are used with good effect in certain stages of dysentery. The asclepiad *Ryncarrhena quinquepartiti* is found on the Murray and Darling, whilst an allied species occurs on the Suttor and Dawson. In the neighbourhood of Sydney this order is represented by *Marsdenia* and *Tylophora*, some of which are remarkable for their milky juice. One of the former is rather an elegant climber, with sweet-scented flowers, and another of the same genera has large tuberous roots which are said to be edible when boiled. Dr. Mueller's *Solanum vescum*, which he regards as "a new indigenous fruit of Victoria," seems almost identical with *S. laciniatum* or our kangaroo apple. The native name of this fruit is "gunyang," and the Doctor says that hitherto it has been found only in Gipps Land. Without expressing any opinion on the subject, I am tempted to make particular reference to it, as in the course of my rambles in the bush, I have certainly seen forms of *Solanum* very like that represented by the Doctor's figure. It seems probable that the exact species may occur in some parts of the colony, and that hitherto it has been confounded with *S. laciniatum*. The pretty genus *Halgania* is brought before us in the figure of *H. andromedifolia*, which has been collected at the Murray, Lake Tyrrel, and Phillip's Range. The flowers of a species which I received from the Lachlan were of a beautiful blue colour, the brilliancy of which remained for a long time even in a dried specimen. Of the Euphorbiaceæ, the doctor has given a figure of *Bertya gummifera* or *oleifolia* which deserves attentive consideration from the faithful manner in which the minute parts of the flowers are represented. By studying this species, a person may easily recognise other species which occur twenty or thirty miles from Sydney, especially *B. pomaderrioides* which I found some little time since in a gully near Bent's Basin. Dr. Mueller, to whom I forwarded my specimen, regarded this as a new species, and described it as such in the Fragmenta (vol. 4 p. 34) *Tillæa purpurata* is of the Crassulaceæ, and in the Flora Australiensis it is noticed as one of R. Brown's plants, Parramatta. There are two species of the genus here, but they are so small and insignificant that they would escape the notice of any one excepting the systematic observer. The figure of *Haloragis odontocarpa* gives a good idea of the family with which it is associated, and will enable the student to make out the other species which frequently occur in the damp places around us. I have collected four or five, but they are not remarkable for any beauty, nor do they appear to possess any important properties. The last plant to be noticed is *Panax dendroides* of the Araliaceæ. This is common in the valleys of the Southern and Eastern ranges of Victoria, and it also grows in some parts of New South Wales. *P. elegans* was collected on Ash Island by Miss H. Scott, and *P. lambricifolium* is abundant on our creeks. *P. Murrayi* from Twofold Bay is stated by Dr. Mueller to be a very noble and graceful tree, attaining the height of sixty feet.

Dr. Mueller's Lithograms must prove of incalculable advantage to those who are engaged in the study of Australian botany, and indeed to that large class of persons who, being content with a general knowledge of matters, may rest satisfied with being able to refer a plant to its natural order without entering into those minute details which are the objects of systematic botany. For the further accomplishment of this purpose, I think that a brief synopsis of the natural orders most prevalent in Australia would assist very much in conveying correct impressions to the reader. Dr. F. Mueller has already furnished a table of the kind in the first volume of his work on Victorian Plants, and a similar one might advantageously be added to the publication now under consideration. The present volume does not supply a type of all the great orders of this vast continent, as the *Rutaceæ*, *Dilleniaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, &c., are as yet unrepresented in these lithograms; and of the three extensive orders (*Epacridaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ* and *Compositæ*), so beautifully illustrated on the figures I have noticed, the composite is the only order that is so fully represented as many will desire. As the work progresses, however, we may be assured that all the orders found in Australia will be duly and faithfully delineated by the learned Doctor, and that he will spare no exertion to render it as useful and popular as it can be. The design of the Doctor is certainly a step in the right direction, for whilst the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ," and even the "Flora Australensis," may remain as sealed books to many, every one will admire and appreciate the elegance and accuracy of the lithograms. It might be wished, indeed, now that photography is rendering invaluable aid to various branches of science that means could be adopted to place within reach of every one anxious to gain some knowledge of the vegetable kingdom in Australia, copies of these lithograms at a moderate price, and perhaps of reduced size. The splendid volume now before the world, which reflects so much lustre on the talents of Dr. Mueller and the liberality of the Victorian Government, must necessarily be an expensive work, and consequently not accessible to the masses. Hence I have ventured to offer to my excellent friend a suggestion which I trust may lead to practical results, and throw additional brilliancy on the reputation he has acquired throughout the civilised world. Scientific works, and more especially when illustrated, are usually very expensive, and on that account I suppose, more than any other, we seldom meet with such books as "Harvey's Australian Sea Weeds," or "Hooker's Species of Ferns," in private libraries. Any one who contributes to the dissemination of useful knowledge by reducing the expenses of publication, and by popularising the scientific labours of the learned, may justly be deemed a man of progress in the most enlarged sense. Dr. Mueller has evidently felt the force of this consideration, for whilst soliciting the sympathy and co-operation of the colonial Governments, and thus endeavouring to effect objects which are unattainable by isolated individuals, he has adopted two measures which cannot fail to advance the cause he has so near his heart. He has, in the first place, laid before the Australian public, in the "vulgar tongue," a mass of varied and useful information respecting the flora of this country; and, secondly, he has illustrated, in a popular manner, some of the most interesting species common to these colonies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. W.

George-street, Parramatta, June 7th.

TEA AND SUGAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—While recording my entire concurrence in the opinions you have expressed respecting the Tea and Sugar Duties, I venture to forward you a few statistics to help to clinch the nail you have driven.

Our legislators have declined to increase the duty on these articles, but have augmented those upon coffee and chicory, the chemical principles of which are very nearly similar to those of tea; I should be glad if any learned pundit could inform me whether the Chinese infusion is any greater degree an article of necessary consumption for that bugbear—"The poor man." Surely that abomination, chicory, is not imported for the especial benefit of the wealthy. Has not then this differential duty been imposed on the faith of a name.

To leave, however, the learning of this colony, and to seek for information elsewhere, I find that in the mother country about £13,000,000 sterling of the total Customs revenue is raised from the duties upon tea, sugar, coffee, and chocolate; the same articles contribute 3-7ths of the Customs revenue of France, one-third of those of Austria, three-sevenths of those of Russia, and in a nearly similar proportion throughout the various budgets of Europe; and this not specially because these articles form a tax upon the many, but because the many being called upon to contribute to the necessities of the State are by these means taxed in the least oppressive manner. Nevertheless it has been urged by some parties that the necessaries of life should not (as is salt among most Continental nations) be taxed; but although salt be a necessary, tea and sugar are decidedly not so to the same extent. But suppose it granted that a certain consumption of these articles be a necessary of life, does it follow that, whatever the consumption, it should still to its whole extent be deemed a "necessity"? In the United States the consumption of tea, which is admitted free of duty, is in normal periods fourteen ounces per head per annum. In the United Kingdom, where the duty is 1s. 5d. per lb., the consumption is 2 lbs. 13 oz. per head per annum. How much of this shall be called necessary, and how much luxury? In the neighbouring colony of Victoria, where the duty is 6d. per lb., the consumption is very nearly 9 lbs. per head per annum; being more than thrice the consumption of the mother country. Will any one urge that all this is "necessary"—if so, where is it to stop? In New South Wales the duty is 3d., and the consumption—surely there is a little luxury here—has reached a maximum of 9 lb. 12 ounces per head per annum! In other words, doubling the duty on tea would be an extra contribution of two shillings and fivepence per head throughout the colony.

But, Sir, high duties or low duties have comparatively but little influence upon consumption, which is regulated so entirely by the well-being of the consumer that there are many examples of increase of duties causing increase of consumption. I shall, however, best explain myself by giving figures. On referring to the statistics of the United Kingdom, I find that in 1809 the duty on tea was 3s. 5d. per lb.; the average duty-paid price was 6s. 10d. per lb.; and the average consumption per head per annum was one pound three ounces. In 1837, the average duty was 2s. 1d. per lb.; the average duty-paid price was 3s. 7d. per lb., and the average consumption was still 1 lb. 3 oz., although at a previous period—viz. in 1833—the duty had been 2s. 2d. per lb., the average duty-paid price 4s. 4d. per lb., and yet the average consumption had been 1lb. 5oz. In 1845 the average duty-paid price was 3s. 4d., and the average consumption was 1 lb. 9oz.; while in 1856, although the average price was only 6½d. less, the consumption had increased to 2 lbs. 9 oz.

But the facts to which I am drawing your attention will be even better shown by the Statistics of Sugar, for we find that in 1864 the average duty was 11s. 5d. per cwt., the average duty-paid price was 32s. 10d. per cwt., and the average consumption 34 lbs. per head per annum; while in 1858 the duty was higher, having been 13s 5d.; the average duty-paid price was much higher, being no less than 41s. 3d. per cwt.; and yet the consumption had increased to 36 lbs. per head per annum. I could produce many more figures to prove this position; thus, in 1826, when the duty was 27s. 6d., the average consumption was as large as in 1845 when the duty was 14s. 9d. per cwt.

I think that what I have written must render it pretty clear to the thinking portion of your readers—and I do not address any others—that it is not an absolute *necessity* that we should in this colony consume nine pounds twelve ounces of tea per head per annum; and if my deduction be correct, it must follow that the duty on this article more than any other realises the desideratum of being a tax upon income expended which is the ideal of theoretical taxation.

I have shown by the statistics of the neighbouring colony of Victoria that their consumption is nearly equal to our own, notwithstanding that the duty is double, and I am firmly persuaded that a present moderate increase in the duties upon tea and sugar, while it will hasten federation and tranquillise the Riverine agitation, will save us from a large amount of future taxation.

To conclude with the words of M'Culloch, "Sugar and tea are to be regarded in this country (Great Britain) partly as necessaries, partly as luxuries—though perhaps they belong more to the former than to the latter class; but supposing the duties on them to be reasonable in amount and properly assessed, they would appear to be in all respects unobjectionable."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ECONOMIST.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The subject of the growth of sugar and its manufacture seems to engross considerable attention at the present time, and many inquiries are being made as to the *modus operandi*.

Some years ago there was a highly useful publication carried on in Sydney, and which, in company with others, I very much regret has been discontinued. It was called the *Sydney Magazine of Science and Art*. In the first volume of that work, page 199, the whole process of making sugar is announced, whereby the operations could be carried on in a *cheap* way. How to make a mill, how to crush the canes, how to boil and clarify, make syrup, and reduce to sugar, is clearly pointed out.

In the second volume of that same work are other valuable papers on the growth of the sorghum for the purposes of sugar and its manufacture, to which those who are interested are also referred. The volumes are still to be had, I believe, at any of the booksellers.

I am, yours, &c.,
SUBSCRIBER.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE *Unità Italiana* publishes the following letter from Mazzini:—

Friends,—The popular instinct has revealed a danger to the Piedmontese provinces of Italy. This danger is well founded. There exists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a scroll of eight pages of English cartridge paper, bound with blue silk. This scroll contains a secret protocol appended to the convention of the 15th September, 1864. The protocol states as follows:—"The Italian Government undertakes to abstain from any enterprise upon Venetia, and to energetically resist any such enterprise that might be attempted by the party of action or others. If unforeseen events more powerful than the obligations undertaken should give either Rome or Venice to Italy, a rectification of frontiers will take place between France and Italy, commencing from the River Segia which would be considered as the frontier of France." The protocol bears the signature of the Minister Visconti Venosta, and another person. None will require, I presume, that I should reveal the source of my certain information. But I ask Italians to recollect that I revealed, a year before the fact, the cession of Savoy and Nice, and that I transmitted to the *Unità Italiana* the substance of the convention of the 15th September, before it was even so much as suspected in Italy. In a nation educated like England to liberty, such a protocol, and it has not been destroyed by the present Ministry, would involve a charge of high treason, and death on the gallows for the men who signed it. Opposed as I am to the penalty of death, I only see one reply worthy of Italy, and particularly of the little country at the foot of the Alps—and that is, to tell the foreign Emperor,—"Sire, you are mistaken; we shall have Venice and you shall not have Piedmont."—Yours,

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

March 13.

THE COAL TRADE.—A CURIOUS FACT.—But let us look at these figures, for they concern us in a social way. They throw almost as much light upon the social hearth as the inflammable subject of them; they, in fact, raise the question about coal supply, and to some extent answer it, as to whether coal in future shall be dear or cheap. It does not need to be said that previous to the development of the railway system London was supplied with coal wholly by sailing vessels. But it must be noted that, as soon as railway companies began to carry coal, the owners of collier vessels found the competition a serious matter for them. The railways could proceed on fixed data—the value of road metal, wear and tear of locomotives and trucks, consumption of fuel for steam-power—and then the cost of carriage was so much. The owners of sailing vessels could do the same to a certain extent—cost of brig, wages of men, and so forth; but they could not count the cost of the east winds, west winds, ice in the Tyne and the Thames—matters that are out of man's control, and occurrences beyond his prescience. But the marine conveyancers could use steam too, and a fleet of screw colliers was called into being, and then the competition became as fair as it could be or can ever be. What is the result? Mr. Scott tells us that in 1863 the quantity of coal carried by ships was 3,335,174 tons; while the quantity carried by railways, canals, and roads, was 1,791,932 tons. Considering the cheapness of water-carriage when all the circumstance are favourable, it is rather astonishing that railways should so gain upon the trade during the short period that has elapsed since the coal-fields of the North were linked to the metropolis. Yet the competition is always in favour of the railways. In 1864 the quantity carried by ships was 3,116,703 tons, a decrease of 218,471 tons. In 1864 the quantity carried by railways was 2,359,723 tons, an increase of 567,791 tons. While the decrease in the carriage by ships amounts to 15.3 per cent., the increase by railways amounts to 31.7 per cent.; and, from carrying nothing a few years since, the railways now nearly divide with the shipping the whole of the London trade.—*City Press.*

REFLECTIONS ON LIFE.—Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials, but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials in the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us—with their infirmities, their bad judgment, their ill breeding, their perverse tempers; to endure neglect when we feel we deserved attention, and ingratitude when we expected thanks; to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom He has perhaps provided on purpose for the trial of our virtue—these are the best exercises of patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business, with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions in our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance—in short, with whatever opposes our will, contradicts our humour—this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self-denial than any little rigours or inflictions of our own imposing.

A SPLENDID MEMORY.—On a certain occasion Mr. Kelly went from Southend to Campbelltown, to assist Dr. Allan Macnaughten in the Sacramental services. For this purpose the Southend minister arrived at his colleague's manse on the Friday, and in the evening was sitting in the study with the doctor, when the latter was called out of the room to attend to a sick person, and was detained a considerable time. Meanwhile Mr. Kelly had spied a professional-looking manuscript lying on his host's desk, and beguiled the time by reading it. It proved to be a most excellent sermon, prepared by the doctor with much care and study, and intended for delivery on the ensuing Sabbath. The doctor returned, and placed his manuscript in his desk under lock and key, Mr. Kelly keeping silence on the subject. But on the following morning, when Mr. Kelly had to preach, the doctor's intense surprise and chagrin may be conceived when he heard his friend delivering his own sermon, *ipsissimis verbis*, from the beginning to the very end. And it was a further mortification to him to hear the preacher receiving great credit for his admirable discourse, while he himself had to hastily hash up the mangled remains of his own composition so as to put it into a new shape for his next day's sermon.—*The White Wife, by Cuthbert Bede.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 8.

Minnie Dyke, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Tulloch, from Circular Head 3rd instant. H. H. Beauchamp, agent.

Cornwallis, ship, 1260 tons, Captain Leeman, from the Downs 27th February. Passengers—Mrs. E. Gunton, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes and daughter, Mrs. Galbraith, Messrs. Kelly, Lloyd. Second cabin: Mrs. Ballam and 2 children, Messrs. Taylor, Sieper, Warren, Allison, Jones, Cohen, Levy, Odell. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Suffren, French barque, 426 tons, Captain Robiquet, from Melbourne 2nd instant. Captain, agent.

Urara (s.), 300 tons, Captain Maides, from Grafton 5th instant. Passengers—Miss Wiseman, Messrs. Campbell, Billyard, Laird, Dorst, Robertson, Wiseman, and 7 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 6th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Glasford and son, Mrs. Ball and 4 children, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Eyre, Miss M'Leod, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. O'Vance, Rev. D. Beg, Messrs. Ingelow, Slack, Mills, J. Mooney, J. D. Wright, J. S. Hodgson, J. R. Hocknell, J. C. Selford, J. S. Carmichael, Goddard, S. Samuels, Lascelles, J. H. Turner, Young, F. Browning, and 48 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 6th instant. Passengers—Miss Simpson, Miss Winter, Rev. E. Robinson, Dr. Myers, Messrs. J. Jones, J. Maguire, W. B. Tooth, J. Fraser, W. Wilson, J. Clarke, J. M. Shaw, and 17 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Rangitoto (s.), 700 tons, Captain T. Randall, from Auckland 1st instant. Passengers—Mrs. Towson, Mrs. Hansard, Mrs. Russell, Messrs. Isaacs, J. F. Walker, King, Hunter, Pring, Brown, Phillips, Falk, Watts, M'Nalty, Captain Place, Captain Sinclair, and 37 in the steerage. P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co., agents.

June 9.

Lady Bowen (s.), 500 tons, Captain Quayle, from Brisbane, 6th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Aram, Messrs. Margrets, Nichols, Inglis, Robinson, Snow, Memfort, Clarkison, Tarcy, and 30 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—June 8.

Marquaria, for Melbourne.
William Hill, for Melbourne.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 9.

You Yangs (s.), Scotia, for Melbourne; Margaret and Mary, for Rockhampton; Novelty, for Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—June 8.

Margaret and Mary, schooner, 77 tons, Captain Hersee, for Rockhampton.

Novelty, barque, 376 tons, Captain Austen, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Melville, Mr. Mackelvie, and 7 in the steerage.

City of Hobart (s.), 562 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Beit, and 5 in the steerage.

William Hill, brig, 169 tons, Captain Mitchell, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mrs. Mitchell.

Florence Irving (s.), 500 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Reid and 4 children, Captain Onslow, Messrs. J. Bray, J. E. Bowden, R. Reid, A. L. M'Dougal, J. K. Mollarde, C. Quinn, W. Morwitch, Cherry, Kelly, Harding, and 16 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 8.

Blue Jacket, Isle of Thanet, from Shoalhaven, with 1120 bags maize, 50 bags barley, 34 bags potatoes, 8 hides, 19 kegs butter, 4 bags bacon, 4 bags oats, 2 boxes eggs, 1 coop poultry, 7 pigs; Economist, from Port Hacking, with 350 baskets shells; Christopher George, from Wollongong, with 80 tons coal; Corio (s.), Jason, from Bellambi, with 352 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 7 bales wool, 200 trusses hay, 5 casks tallow, 270 hides, 96 bags maize, 30 bags bran, 150 sheep, 20 lambs, 21 pigs, 4 cases eggs, 4 coops poultry, 4 calves, 2 casks butter, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—June 7.

Newsboy, from Adelaide: 1070 bags flour, N. Caston; 257 quarters 1085 bags wheat, Order.

June 8.

Minnie Dyke, from Circular Head: 118 tons potatoes, H. H. Beauchamp.

Cornwallis, from London: 110 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 20 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 100 casks, M. A. Vennard; 100 casks beer, 148 packages, Saunders and Co.; 300 hogsheads, D. Cohen and Co.; 300 hogsheads, Campbell and Co.; 3 cases, J. E. Guerin; 1 package, Taylor; 2 packages, R. Wynne; 12 packages, R. Duncan; 13 packages, S. Rabone; 1 case, H. Moore; 479 packages, Spyer and Co.; 8 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 660 pipes, 826 packages, F. Lassetter; 24 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 1 package, C. Harrison; 3 packages, H. C. Brookes; 1 package, J. S. Maguire; 1 package, S. Goodman; 1 package, M. Gilfillan; 1 package, E. Williams; 1 package, W. H. Walker; 8 packages, A. Rolf; 23 packages, J. C. Neild; 13 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 package, W. Garthron; 17 packages, E. and W. Paul; 10 hogsheads, M. Samuels; 4 packages, W. H. Paling; 2 packages, A. Cubitt; 1 package, T. T. Matthews; 2 cases, Alcock, Brothers; 3 packages, M'Arthur and Co.; 6 packages, J. P. Vallack; 2 packages, E. Hughes; 450 packages, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 110 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages, T. S. Glaister; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 16 packages, W. Wilkie; 2 packages, J. Vickery; 200 casks cement, R. Wynne; 8 packages, W. Moffitt; 14 packages, R. Binnie; 200 quarters malt, 30 pockets hops, 200 hogsheads, 400 cases, 36 packages, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 298 packages, W. Woods; 8 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages, A. E. Armstrong; 9 packages, A. Lenehan; 20 packages, Constable and Turner; 6 packages, Wagner and Foell; 2 packages, T. Broszell; 1 package, Dr. Neild; 2 packages, C. Moore; 4 packages, Perry, Brothers; 7 packages, J. M'Donald; 60 packages, J. and E. Row; 33 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, Ferguson; 7 packages, Callaghan and Son; 5 packages, W. Wolten and Co.; 29 packages, J. Isaacs; 80 packages, Hyam and Co.; 24 packages, H. Woolnough; 1 package, E. Davis; 17 packages, J. Sands; 23 packages, R. Gray; 2 packages, J. Kepple; 97 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 414 packages, Strachan and Co.; 118 packages, Cohen and Levey; 292 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 32 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, Berens and Co.; 26 packages, Mason, Brothers; 81 packages, Armitage and Co.; 132 packages, E. Vickery; 5 cases, J. Dole; 4 packages, H. Austin; 21 packages, W. Easy; 1 package, W. H. Wood; 1048 bars, 44 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, Guilfoyle; 286 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 422 packages, H. H. Beauchamp; 1063 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 4 packages, Smith and Etheredge; 8 packages, E. Samuel and Co.; 402 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 5 packages, Faux and Beard; 136 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 13 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 493 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 11 packages, B. Short; 176 packages, M. Alexander; 159 packages, J. M'Intosh; 25 packages, F. Mitchell and Co.; 1 package, T. G. Veitch; 146 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 17 packages, W. Walker; 128 pots, 123 ovens, 266 pipe boxes, 242 packages, J. Keep; 144 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 100 casks beer, 888 packages, Order.

Rangitoto (s.), from Auckland: 59 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 1 box gold dust, Oriental Bank; 1 package, Keep and Parsons; 1 box £5000, Bank New South Wales; 3 packages tobacco, Order.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 47 hides, 1 cask tallow, 1 bundle skins, H. Beit; 2 cases drapery, J. Wilson; 42 casks tallow, W. B. Tooth; 41 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; and sundries.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 1 box, Mrs. Wilcox; 1 parcel, Montefiore and Te Kloot; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 2 cases, L. Thompson; 2 casks, 8 kegs, J. Levick and Co.; 1 parcel, Clarson and Co.; 1 package, H. Law; 1 box, E. J. Lilley; 1 parcel, Wrench; 1 case, 1 bale, Royal Artillery; 23 packages Chinese goods, Sure Kum Li; 1 parcel, Mrs. W. H. Elleker; 1 bag, J. Harper; 1 box, W. E. Langley; 13 bundles bags, W. Wright; 17 packages China goods, Tin Wah; 1 parcel, H. Lawson; 1 box, J. Grafton Ross; 24 bags sugar, 1 parcel, S. A. Joseph; 1 case, Mrs. Bourne; 3 cases, Hyam and Co.; 1 truss, E. H. Booth; 1 bale, 2 cases, Moore; 190 boxes tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 4 cases, 2 weights, 1 wheel, 1 thrashing machine, F. Lassetter; 1 trunk, 1 bag, G. Bolton; 1 bale, A. Renny; 4 pieces truck wheels, 8 bearings, 1 bag, 5 boiler plates, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 box, E. Zuccani; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 40 bags rice, 4 cases, A. S. N. Company; 1 box, J. Keep; 7 cases wax vestas, J. Kohn and Co.; 23 three-quarter boxes tobacco, L. Stypmann; 7 cases, Maddock; 2 cases, P. Falk and Co.; 3 boxes colours, T. Edens; 1 parcel, J. G. Cribb; 61 bags of bags, C. B. Bond; 1 box, E. Curtis; 2 bales, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 box, 1 basket, 1 parcel, J. and G. Harris; 4 cases, Callaghan and Son; 6 bales, A. M'Arthur; 2 cases, H. Woolnough; 9 bales, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 1 parcel, Lyster; 1 parcel, J. W. Cape; 1 parcel, B. Brand; 1 parcel, Morris and Valleck; 1 parcel, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 234 three-quarter boxes tobacco, 2 cases glass, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 8.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton: 20 cases whisky, 1 case fowls, 1 case oranges, J. Fraser [illegible] casks wine, 1 [illegible] and Co.; 1 case tobacco, 2 quarter-[illegible] hogshead brandy, 3 cases port, 11 bags sugar, 3 cases ale, 11 packages, G. Stabler; 30 cases geneva, 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask brandy, G. Fesq.; 10 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 1 package tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 1 quarter-cask brandy, H. M'Crae; 3 packages tobacco, 4 packages tea, 9 bags sugar, 60 bags flour, 3 boxes soap, 8 cases, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case cigars, Giffard and Bros; 1 package tobacco, 7 packages oilstores, J. Barlow; 1 package tobacco, B. Reimke and Co.; 1 gun, J. Kohn and Co.; 1 keg shot, 1 bell, 21 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 chest tea, 2 bags salt, 10 bags flour, 2 packages, J. Binny and Co.; 2 cases coffee, 5 packages tea, S. A. Joseph; 8 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 7 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 3 chests tea, 12 packages oilstores, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 hogsheads beer, 2 quarter-casks wine, Walford and Sparke; 20 bags sugar, 7 packages oil stores, 4 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 bale woolpacks, J. Thompson; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 cases, W. Kelman; 1 case boots, R. Cocks; 24 bags potatoes, 14 kegs butter, 5 packages vegetables, J. Dunn; 11 cases fruit, 2 cases jam, H. Griffiths; 3 cases, Lawson and Cadell; 10 cases oil, 2 kegs butter, 3 packages, Love and Son; 1 cask glass, Myers and Canter; 1 bale leather, R. Bailey; 86 packages ironmongery, 17 packages, F. Lassetter; 2 packages sashes, 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 cases fruit, 3 kegs butter, H. Woodward; 1 case glass, Lenehan; 3 kegs butter, T. Walsh; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 horse, J. Kelly; 29 bags maize, 10 cases fruit, 5 packages, R. Vesey; 2 cases drapery, O'Donnell and Co.; 2 cases plants, Baptist; 1 water tank, W. Bull; 4 packages boots, E. Vickery; 20 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 case mirrors, Zuccani and Co.; 1 case drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 2 cases, D. Jones and Co.; 2 drays, 18 bags pumpkins, A. S. N. Co.; 4 packages ironmongery, 1 case, W. Bennett; 1 box saddlery, Rourke and Son; 3 horses, 2 drays, Seamour; 2 horses, 1 dray, Stanley; 9 cases ornaments, E. Wasey; 2 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 1 boat, H. Chatfield; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 cart, W. Wells; 28 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 1 bag seeds, J. Graham; 2 kegs butter, W. Short; 1 package hosiery, H. Moore; 2 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 1 trunk, Armstrong; 74 packages oilstores, 2 cases sarsaparilla, 2 kegs nails, 20 packages ironmongery, 4 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 8 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 15 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 3 cases furniture, 1 case glass, A. Moore and Co.; 1 case, Elliott Brothers; 1 case, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 10 cases maizena, Bensusan; 1 case, A. Walker; 9 pigs, S. Priestly.

Margaret and Mary, for Rockhampton: 15 tons coal, 25 bales hay, 85 pumpkins, 137 bags maize, 1 case saddlery, 3000 pickets, 41 doors, 7 packages architraves, 6 packages sashes, 4 packages casements, 868 pieces timber, H. Mooh; 3220 spokes, Broomfield and Whitaker.

Novelty, for Auckland: 3 quarter-casks sherry, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 2 cases cigars, 1 chest 25 half-chests tea, 328 bags maize, 1 keg butter, J. Caldwell; 10 chests tea, 20 casks soda, 20 bags rice, 5 kegs apples, 10 cases bottled fruits, 8 cases bacon, J. Frazer and Co.; 60 boxes soap, 2 casks earthenware, 1 package books, E. Chapman and Co.; 44 bags maize, 17 casks pork, W. R. Hill; 1 coil rope, 4 cases Muntz' metal 4 cases, Gilfillan and Co.; 25 kegs nails, 2 casks hardware 5 kegs nails, J. Levick and Co.; 2 cases baskets, 1 package perambulators, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 cases stationery, W. Dolman; 300 bags malt, 111 bags maize, 7 drums caustic soda, 1 bale cotton, 5 barrels plaster paris, 1 case isinglass, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case stationery, F. M'Nab; 36 tons coal, Morehead and Young; 380 bags maize, Rowhel; 1 case ship chandlery, Lane and Co.; 100 bags maize, 100 bags bone dust, 3 cases matches, 16,000 slates, 2 kegs nails, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 3 packages plumbers' material, J. G. Cohen; 30 kegs beef, H. Bell; 326 bags maize, J. Graham.

William Hill, for Melbourne: 500 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1000 bags maize, 1000 spokes, J. Campbell and Co.

City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town: 2 cases fruit, H. A. Westbrook; 50 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 cases fruit, P. James; 10 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 20 barrels beef, H. Bell; 52 bags maize, W. Downes; 20 cases fruit, G. Oakes; 2 packages trees, C. J. Crouch; 10 bags maize, Omant; 1 cask beef, J. Barker; 20 bullocks, Willis, Merry, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Melbourne.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.
For Brisbane.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m., and City of Brisbane (s.), at 4.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 8: Margaret and Mary, schooner, 77 tons, Captain Hersee, for Rockhampton; E. K. Bateson, schooner, 163 tons, Captain Castle, for Adelaide; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Wide Bay; Craig Ellachie, brig, 226 tons, Captain Westbrook, for Melbourne; Gazelle, brig, 178 tons, Captain Scott, for Taranaki.

The s.s. Wonga Wonga, Captain D. Walker, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.45 p.m. on the 6th instant. She reports light variable winds and rain to Wilson's Promontory, which was passed at 5.15 a.m. on the 7th instant; same winds and weather to Cape Howe, rounded at 10.10 p.m. same date, and light N.W. and W. winds the remainder of the passage, entered Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on the 8th instant. The A. S. N. Co.'s s. Rangatira was sighted at 1 p.m. on the 7th instant, seventy miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory.

The Suffren from Melbourne is bound to Callao.

The iron ship Cornwallis, Joseph Leeman, lieutenant R. N. R., commander, arrived yesterday, 100 days from Portsmouth, where she landed her pilot on the 27th February. Hard gales were encountered leaving the Channel and crossing the Bay of Biscay. The Equator was crossed on the 29th March, the meridian of the Cape on the 5th May, and Cape Pillar on the 5th instant. The easting was run down in about 45 south, the highest latitude reached being 46·17 south. From the Cape to Tasmania very stormy unsettled weather was experienced. On the 24th May, in 44·46 south, 105·32 east, encountered a gale of hurricane violence, veering from north to west, which lasted with great fury for twenty-four hours. During its continuance, the ship was almost buried with the tremendous seas that continually broke on board, which carried away the iron chocks of the longboat and threw it across the deck, broke all the glass in front of the poop, starting its framework, and filling the cabins fore and aft in the cuddy. When in this unpleasant position, the patent steering gear of the rudder gave way, and left the ship unmanageable till relieving tackles were got upon the spare tiller. Fortunately, while this was being done, she kept very steady, or she must have swept the decks. Throughout the night, the whole of one watch, and an officer to direct them, were required to steer her. The following day a plan was adopted by which the wheel was again made of service, with which she has been steered ever since. Everything movable about the decks was washed adrift by the heavy masses of water continually rolling on board, and two out of four tarpaulins on the main hatch peeled off like brown paper. The captain and officers are of opinion that very few wooden ships, so deeply laden, would have done so well, for, notwithstanding the water that must have forced its way down the hatchways, the pumps were never needed.

The Pacific.—The arrival of this fine barque from Jervis Bay is a proof of what can be accomplished, under the most difficult circumstances, by ingenuity and perseverance. Some time since this ship was driven high and dry on the rocks at the Shoalhaven heads during an easterly gale, and was subsequently sold to her present owner, Mr. G. Dent, as she then lay. This gentleman has an extensive timber establishment at Jervis Bay, and he determined to endeavour to get her off, and repair her. For this purpose regular ways were laid under her and bolted to the rocks, on which the ship was successfully launched. It was then found that the injury to the hull was not so bad as anticipated, as she made no water. She was then towed by steam to a small creek in Jervis Bay, and was placed a second time on ways, or more properly speaking a temporary slip. She was then supplied with a new keel, all in one piece, of ironbark, new keelson, and two iron sister keelsons; also five new floor timbers, although originally through fastened with copper, more fastening were added, giving more than ordinary strength to the hull. The masts, spars, and rigging were all put in proper order, and the ship once more was launched, and having taken in a large cargo of timber, arrived in Sydney in seven hours. The Pacific, as she now lies at Mr. Dent's wharf, in Darling harbour, is second to none in the port.

The Urara (s.) left Grafton at 8 a.m. on the 5th; crossed the bar at 3 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 1.45 p.m. on the 7th. Had strong S.W. and W. winds throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 1100 bags maize, 200 bags oysters, 80 casks tallow, 200 hides, 10 cases eggs, 7 coops poultry, and sundries. The Star of the Evening (s.) arrived at Grafton at noon on the 4th. Passed the schooners Harriet and Abbey in the river, loading.

The P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co.'s Rangitoto (s.), Captain Thomas Randall arrived yesterday at 8.30 a.m. She left Auckland at noon, on the 1st, and experienced westerly winds, with high sea, throughout the passage. During a heavy gale on the 4th, one blade of her propeller broke off short. Notwithstanding this accident, and adverse weather, the passage was made in six days twenty hours. The run hence to Auckland was accomplished in five days three and half hours.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on the 6th instant, at 5 p.m., and Cape Moreton at 9.15 p.m. She had fresh southerly and S.S.W. winds and dull cloudy weather, with a S.E. swell and confused sea as far as Smoky Cape; from thence to Seal Rocks fresh southerly winds and thick rainy weather; the remainder of the passage had moderate S.W. and southerly winds and cloudy weather, threatening rain. Cape Byron was passed on the 7th, at 8.15 a.m., and Smoky Cape at 11.40 p.m. the same day. The Seal Rocks were passed on the 8th, at 9.25 a.m., arriving at the company's wharf, Sydney, at 8.15 p.m. The schooner Liberty, bound south, was passed off the Richmond River on the 7th, at 10 a.m.; and two steamers, bound north, at 6.15 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. respectively. A brig, supposed the Callender, was passed on Thursday, at 1 a.m., off Hat Hill; the Boomerang (s.) was passed at 8.30 a.m., off Charlotte Head; and the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) at 10.30 a.m., off Long Island.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 7.—Mary Frances, barque, 274 tons, Gay, from Melbourne.
June 7.—Fairfield, ship, 534 tons, Whiting, from Wallaroo.
June 8.—Barwon (s.), Lowrie, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 7.—Isle of France, barque, Miles, for Adelaide, with 451 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 7.—Mountain Maid, Hirondelle, West Hartley No. 1, Louis and Miriam, Nancy, Eagle, and Nautilus, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Wonga Wonga (s.), Cyclone, from Sydney; Matador, from Newcastle; Holmsdale, from Plymouth.

June 4.—Melanie, from Manila; Prince Edward, from Newcastle; Atlantic, from Sydney.

June 5.—Rangoon, Ben Lomond, from London; Derwent (s.), from Hobart Town; Pet, from Newcastle; Alhambra (s.), from Otago.

CLEARED OUT.

June 5.—Prince Patrick, for Brisbane.

The ship Rangoon, which arrived from London during Sunday night, has had a fine-weather passage until making this coast. Captain Thomas reports having spoken the Black Ball ship Queen of the South, from Sydney for London, with passengers, on the 24th Apr., in latitude 37° S.; also the ship Wheaton, bound for Sydney.—*Argus*, 6th instant.

The barque Atlantic, which arrived yesterday from Sydney, encountered the late violent gales, and was compelled to seek shelter under Rabbit Island for six days, in company with six other vessels. Captain Kelly reports that on the 25th ultimo, when twenty miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory, he picked up a boat with a portion of the davit attached, with the name "Rialto" on the outside, and "Noon" on the inside. The boat is not damaged.—*Argus*, 6th instant.

Captain Duncan, of the Cyclone, reports having left Sealers' Cove on the 1st instant, in company with the brig Australia, bound from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Adelaide, twenty-one days out.—*Argus*, 6th instant.

The Melbourne.—A most remarkable circumstance connected with the Melbourne is, that she rode out the late dangerous gale with a coir cable. Captain Grant informs us that, besides throwing over the deck cargo of the Melbourne, he had to take off the hatches, and break bulk below in order to lighten the vessel.—*Warrnambool Examiner*, June 2.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Thames, from London.
June 4.—Island City, Lass of Gawler, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

June 5.—Lily, for Sydney.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.—W. Watson, from Newcastle.
May 22.—Affiance, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.—P. C. F., Lady Young, Esmok, for Newcastle.
May 23.—Wheatland, for Valparaiso.
May 26.—H. B. Wright, for Callao.

The Hero arrived at Port Chalmers on the 22nd ultimo. The following account of her trip is from the *Times* of the 23rd:—"From the beginning of the passage the Hero has had to encounter a series of heavy gales of S.S.W. winds, which, on Saturday, the 20th, at 1 a.m., increased with terrific fury, the sea running mountains high, and the vessel taking much water on deck. At 8 a.m., a terrible sea broke on board, washing the starboard lifeboat out of and breaking the iron davits short off, throwing it into the belly of the mainstaysail, tearing it to pieces, smashing in the skylight, and dragging the port lifeboat out of the gripes, the whole of which were lost. At half-past 8 a.m., a still more unfortunate sea broke on board; the second officer and carpenter being engaged securing the skylight, both were washed overboard. The helm was immediately put down, the maintopsail thrown to the mast, and three men sent aloft to see if anything could be seen of the unfortunates. Happily, the keen eye of one of the firemen detected a living being floating on a plank two points on the lee bow. The engines were immediately reversed, the sails kept aback, and by a masterly manœuvre the ship was brought down to the floating body of the carpenter, who was speedily rescued in a most exhausted state from the jaws of death. The carpenter reported the second mate as being alive about twenty minutes after they were carried overboard."

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.—Camilla, from Newcastle.
May 20.—Dublin, from Newcastle; Pakeha, from Mauritius.
May 22.—Rangitoto (s.), from Sydney.
May 23.—Winterthur, from London.
May 29.—Lady Alicia, from Newcastle.
May 31.—Alice Cameron, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 18.—Crown, for Newcastle.
May 20.—Alarm, for Newcastle.
May 26.—Mustang, for San Francisco.

CLEARED OUT.

May 30.—Leonidas, 209, Jewell, for Sydney, with 40 hogsheads limejuice.

The Alice Cameron sailed from Sydney on the morning of the 19th instant, and had strong southerly winds for the first day, and the remainder of the passage light winds from S.E. On Monday last passed the Kings without sighting them, and had light winds on the coast. On the 22nd instant, in latitude 33° 6' S., longitude 156° 46' E., spoke the Martin Allen, from Wanganui to Newcastle, twenty-eight days out. The captain of her sent a boat on board the Alice Cameron, and reported that he had encountered some frightful weather from the N.E. since leaving Wanganui. Captain Nearing supplied him with provisions.—*New Zealand Herald*, June 1.

Loss of the Alliance.—The following extract from the log appears in the *New Zealand Herald* of the 31st ultimo, and was supplied by Captain Marshall:—"On the morning of the 21st, I made the Kaipara Heads, and was about to stand to sea with my foresail and jib save way. I was then obliged to stand to sea again, with the wind about W.N.W. I stood off to the S.W., but with the heavy sea that was running, and my foresail gone, my ship made a good deal of lee-way; in fact, we could do no more than just drive along the land. I got another jib and foresail bent, and had made up my mind to run into the Manukau, but on the 23rd it blew a terrific gale, and the jib and foresail a second time split all to pieces. I again repaired and bent others; but on the morning of the 24th my mainsail and foresail split all to pieces, leaving me with nothing but a topsail and flying jib. Under this canvas I tried to get into the Manukau, by the south channel, but even this sail was not left; for the jib split, and I then had to steer towards Waikato, with the intention of taking that bar neck or nothing; but I did not get the chance, for the vessel drifted in shore so fast, that I soon saw she would never fetch that port or any other. I therefore, after considering the very small chance of saving our lives if the vessel went on shore in the night, concluded to beach her before dark; and at 5.30 p.m. I ran her ashore to save our lives. I did all that man could do to save the vessel but having lost all the sails, of course I could do no more. Both the crew and myself have lost everything we had, and have nothing but what we stand in. The rain is pouring down heavily, and we have to shelter—but we are stripping the vessel in order to save all we can before she breaks up. In an hour after she struck she was bilged and full of water.

CRUISE OF H.M.S.S. BRISK.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE FIERY STAR.

(*New Zealand Herald*, June 1.)

H.M.S.S. Brisk, Captain Hope, returned from her cruise to the Chatham Islands, at a late hour on Tuesday night.

Immediately after the sad intelligence of the loss, by fire, of the ship Fiery Star became known, the Brisk was dispatched to the Chatham Islands, for which place the four boats steered for when they left the burning ship; and in the event of her falling in with any of the crew or passengers of that ill-fated ship, the Brisk was to have returned with them to Auckland. Unfortunately, however, the cruise has been unsuccessful, all the islands having been thoroughly searched, and no tidings of the missing boats having been seen or heard of. There is but little hope now of their safety, and the only possible chance of any of them being rescued is that they may have been seen and picked up by some vessel which has not yet been reported.

On the morning of the 16th May, the Brisk took her departure from the man-o-war offing, and proceeded on her cruise, experiencing fine weather and fair wind throughout the passage. On the 20th, she arrived at Waitanga, in Peter Bay, only four days from Auckland, and under sail only. Upon arrival here, Captain Hope communicated with Captain Thomas, the Resident Magistrate, who had neither heard nor seen anything of the boats. Captain Thomas very promptly dispatched several natives all round the island, hoping to glean some tidings of the boats, but the natives returned without learning anything of them. On the evening of Saturday, the 22nd, the wind freshened to a heavy gale from the south and west, the barometer being down to 29·11. On Sunday the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, and during service the starboard anchor parted. Another anchor was immediately run out, and steam got up in order to ease the anchors, the harbour being quite open, with a terrific sea coming in, and washing over the ship. The storm continued with unabated violence until 8 a.m. of 23rd, when the weather moderated, and Captain Hope again communicated with the shore. During the day a report was prevalent that some people had been seen on the nor'-west part of the island, she consequently weighed anchor, and proceeded to Wangaroa, or Port Hutt, Captain Thomas being a passenger by the Brisk. When the starboard cable was hove in again, it was found to be nearly parted, through one of the links being gone. If the storm had continued much longer, and the cable had parted entirely, the ship would most probably have gone ashore, as it would have been almost impossible to have steamed against the heavy sea which was running in the harbour.

There were two other vessels at anchor with the Brisk during this gale, one a three-masted schooner (name unknown), from Wellington, loading potatoes, and the whaling ship Alabama, which had just arrived there after a five years' cruise from New York, during which time she had been very unsuccessful. Shortly after the gale came on the Alabama parted one of her anchors, and during a lull, the captain and crew very coolly manned their boats and pulled on shore, not returning to the ship until the storm was over.

When the Brisk arrived at Wangaroa nothing was known of the people, which it was reported had been seen, and upon her return to Waitanga it was found that the rumour had originated from two boys, who had seen some natives, and had taken them for Europeans.

On the 23rd, a boy named Moore was very mysteriously lost. When the vessel was anchored at Wangaroa the boy was in one of the boats, and received orders to drop her astern. A short time afterwards he was wanted, and was not to be found anywhere, so that the poor boy must have fallen over and have been drowned. His body was dragged for, but unsuccessfully. When the Brisk returned to Waitanga on the 25th Captain Thomas and Captain Hope held a meeting of the natives, concerning Pai Marireism. Captain Thomas said the meetings had done a great deal of good, and the natives determined not to have anything to do with the new faith. After the meeting was over, several of the chiefs visited the Brisk, and were greatly surprised at the large Armstrong guns. The Brisk was the first English man-of-war they had ever seen, and the only one that has visited the islands for many years.

Before leaving Waitanga the Rev. Mr. Smyth, of the Brisk, visited many of the natives.

On Friday last, the 26th instant, the Brisk left Waitanga, for Pitt's Island, distant about thirty miles, where Captain Hope had an interview with Mr. Hunt, the European settler there, who treated the officers with the greatest hospitality, sending them on board a quantity of milk, butter, &c. Mr. Hunt having heard nothing of the missing boats, the Brisk sailed from thence the same day round the east side of the island. Both Pitt Island and Chatham Islands are very inaccurately surveyed. The Brisk experienced strong S.W. winds on the return trip, and came up under sail only, until making the east coast on Thursday last, when the wind dropped, and steam was got up for the remainder of the passage.

The Brisk was unable to recover the anchor which she lost at the Chathams, owing to the boisterous state of the weather during her stay there.

Captain Thomas reported that the Islands had lately been visited with two or three heavy gales similar to the one which the Brisk encountered.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 8.

100 barrels peas, 97 packages stationery, 1 case maps, F. Macnab and Co.
13 packages boots and shoes, W. Ambsley and Co.
1 package saddle-trees, Hinton, Brothers
5852 bags flour, 693 bags sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
12 casks earthenware, Thomas
5 bales bags, 5 bales woolpacks, 5 cases shears, E. Chapman and Co.
22 drums caustic soda, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.
5 cases safes, Brush and Mac Donnell
4 bales paper, Clarson, Shallard, and Co.
11 packages boots and shoes, Hunter and Co.
7 bales drapery, C. Moore and Co.
53 bags bone dust, 5 casks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
7 buggies, W. Holt
1 case billiard furniture, J. Graham
37 packages candles, L. Stypmann
1 piano, J. H. Anderson
152 packages boots and shoes, Hyam and Co.
30 casks glassware, Gordon and Gotch
29 barrel oatmeal, Allan, Street, and Norton
100 casks cement, W. Paton
10 cases chocolate, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.
100 cases oilstores, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
14 packages grindery, Wyatt, Brothers
50 packages china and earthenware, Myers and Cantor
45 barrels pork, 10 cases metal, 2 packages nails, Smith, Brothers
4 barrels fuze, 34 tierces paint, 4 casks sulphate copper, 4 engine cranks, 50 casks caustic soda, 10 bales sacks, 163 cases galvanized iron, 3 cases dye, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
58 bales paper, 1 cask potash, J. Fairfax and Sons
2 boxes harpoons, How, Thomson, and Co.
2 bales woollens, 4 cases saddlery, 1 case ironmongery, Rourke and Sons
8 packages drapery, Robinson and Co.
12 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
17 boxes type, A. Cubitt
6 rolls lead, 5 cases galvanized iron, 2 casks lead pipe, 1 case plumbers' ware, 2 packages earthenware, M'Ilwraith and M'Leish
2 boxes opium, See Wo
44 packages cordage, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
12 packages drapery, Morey and Price
9000 palings, 185,000 shingles, Willis, Merry, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

100 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

June 7.—Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.—Retriever, for Bombay; Nicobar, for Calcutta; Challenger, for Moulmein; Caroline, for Raratonga; Elizabeth, for Mauritius; Torquil, for Newcastle.

June 8.—Transatlantic, for London.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 8, 9 a.m.

Brisbane ...	S.E.	Raining. Bar. 30·174. Ther. 57·
Grafton ...	S.	Wet.
Tenterfield ...	S.W.	Wet.
Armidale ...	S.E.	Cloudy, like rain. Bar. 30·525. Ther. 42·6.
Tamworth ...	Calm.	Dull, like rain.
Murrurundi ...	Calm.	Fine.
Singleton ...	Calm.	Cloudy.
Newcastle ...	S.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·420. Ther. 57·8.
Sydney ...	W. by N.	Fine. Bar. 30·401. Ther. 64·7.
Penrith ...	S.E.	Fine.
Bathurst ...	Calm.	Fine.
Mudgee ...	E.	Cloudy.
Orange ...	Calm.	Dull, frosty.
Young ...	Calm.	Fine, frosty.
Forbes ...	Calm.	Fine.
Wollongong ...	S.W.,	light.
Kiama ...	Calm.	Fine.
Goulburn ...	Calm.	Dense fog.
Braidwood ...	Calm.	Fine, frosty.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm.	
Yass ...	Calm.	Frosty.
Gundagai ...	W.,	light.
Tumut ...	Calm.	Very frosty.
Kiandra ...	W.	Fine, frosty.
Albury ...	N.E.	Fine, frosty. Bar. 29·844. Ther. 50·2.
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm.	Fine.
Deniliquin ...	Calm.	Very dull, stormy. Bar. 30·094. Ther. 47·
Hay ...	Calm.	Fine, frosty.
Melbourne ...	W., light.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·45. Ther. 55·8.
Queenscliff ...	W.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·45. Ther. 52·58.
Cape Schanck ...	E.S.E.	Light, hazy. Bar. 30·19. Ther. 55·00.
Cape Otway ...	S.S.W.	Showery. Bar. 30·232. Ther. 49·49.
Portland ...	N.	Fine, dull. Bar. 30·310. Ther. 52·50.
Guichen Bay ...	S.E. by E., light.	Fine. Bar. 30·492. Ther. 47·47.
Adelaide ...	N. by W., light.	Hazy. Bar. 30·335. Ther. 49·46.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 8.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and raining.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Newtown Cricket Club.—Last Wednesday evening the annual dinner of the above Club took place in the Hall of the Newtown School of Arts, and was in every respect a complete success. About fifty persons assembled on the occasion, including amongst their number some of the most influential gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Messrs. Lawrence, Caffyn, and Thompson were also present. The hall was beautifully decorated, thanks to the kindness of Captain Eastwood and Mr. Henderson, of Camellia Grove. Banners were flying here and there, but the most conspicuous was the flag of the Club, placed at the rear of the President's chair, and bearing on it the motto "Caution ensures success." A band was also in attendance, and during the evening enlivened the meeting with cheerful airs. The dinner was got up in the most creditable style by Mr. Cripps. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, various toasts were proposed, which were enthusiastically received; but perhaps the most interesting feature connected with the proceedings was the presentation of a bat to the highest scorers of the first and second eleven of the Club. The former was presented by the president, Mr. S. C. Brown, to Mr. Sydney Jones; the latter by the vice-president, Mr. W. G. Sedgwick, to Mr. W. Raper. A suitable address accompanied the delivery of each. Reference was made in some of the speeches to the victories obtained during the season, and the high position the Club occupied at the present time. The services of the secretary, Mr. J. Day, were also acknowledged as contributing in a great measure to its advancement. All seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves. The most perfect harmony prevailed, and when the time of separation came, the members departed with the conviction that not only had they done their best to promote the manly game of cricket, and to preserve it in what they considered its integrity, but that their efforts had been marked with a success far beyond that of any previous season.

Parian Ornaments, Dinner and Breakfast Services, Glassware, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of buyers to his auction sale of the above, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Friday, 9th June, 1865, at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see advertisements in this day's issue.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38'' East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 7th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·289	42·5	75·	W. by N.	1·00	8	1	0	5
P.M. 3	·324	56·1	58·	S.	0·25	6	0	0	
" 9	·400	46·6	86·	S.S.W.	0	0	0	0	2
Mean	30·371	48·4	73·0		0·42	5	0·3		

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·055.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	56·7	Sun—maximum	107·0
	Minimum	39·4	Grass—minimum	37·0
	Mean	48·1	Sea water	58·6
	Range	17·3		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

June 8th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temp. in shade	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade	Minimum in shade	Rain	Ozone
Sydney	30·401	44·7	81	W. by N.	0·09	8	56·7	43·0	0	6
Newcastle Town	30·389	52·5	81	S.W.	1·00	10	65·2	44·8	0	
Lighthouse	30·456	52·0	87	S.W.	1·00	10	58·3	41·7		
Armidale	29·916	47·4		S.E.	1·00	9			0	
Bathurst	30·411	36·0	39	S.	1·00	10	54·0	19·0	0	
Goulburn	30·442	38·7	69	Calm	0	0	51·7	24·0	0·01	
Albury	30·435	39·9	86	N.E.	1·00	0		23·4		
Deniliquin	30·400	40·6	92	Calm	0	9	57·1			

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. June		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
9	Friday	7 3	4 57	8 4	8 25

Moon.—Full, 9d. 7h. 46m. p.m.; New, 23d. 6h. 2m. p.m.

To Country Agents.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of Accounts previous to the 20th instant. June, 1865.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

In the Legislative Council yesterday,

Attention was called by the Chairman of Committees to the omission of the words "in Parliament assembled" from a bill that had been passed by the Council. It was ruled that it was merely a clerical omission, and the Chairman of Committees was authorised to supply the words.

The Solicitor-General laid on the table the Report of the Astronomer for 1864.

Notice was given by the Solicitor-General of a motion for adding Monday to the sitting days of the Council during the remainder of the session.

Messages were received from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Additional Customs Duties Bill, the Package Duty Bill, the Appropriation Bill for 1864-5, and the Loan Bill. These bills were read a first time.

A message was also received stating that the Legislative Assembly did not insist on its disagreement with the Council's amendments in the Impounding Bill.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to 5.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cowper said that it was not the practice of the Government to retain gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace after they had become insolent; on the contrary, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates was required to report to the Government the names of all magistrates whose estates were placed under sequestration.

In reply to Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Cowper said that no sufficient grounds had been shown by those residents of Forbes who had petitioned for the removal of Mr. Farrand from his office of resident police magistrate, even to justify enquiry.

Mr. Maclay brought up the report of the Select Committee on Harbour Defences.

Mr. Smart brought in a bill, founded upon a resolution agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, to authorise the raising of £300,000 upon debentures to provide for debentures falling due in 1866. The bill was read a first time.

The bill to authorise the raising of a loan of £550,000, to provide for the deficiencies of revenue of 1864 and previous years, and the Appropriation Bill, were severally read a third time and passed through all their remaining stages.

The Public Works and Immigration Loan Bill was, upon the motion of Mr. Smart, read a second time, and the House went into committee thereon.

Upon the first clause a long discussion arose as to the item of £40,000 authorised in committee of supply to be provided for by loan. The clause was ultimately agreed to as were also all the remaining clauses. The bill was reported without amendment and the report was adopted.

Upon the order of the day for the consideration in committee of the Legislative Council's amendments in the Stamp Duties Bill, being read,

Mr. Cowper moved, as an amendment upon the usual motion, that the Speaker leave the chair, that the bill be laid aside. The hon. gentleman contended that the course taken by the Legislative Council in amending a money bill was unconstitutional, and in excess of its powers, and he stated that the course which the Government proposed to take in the matter would be similar to that which was taken by the House of Commons, in 1860, upon the rejection by the House of Lords of a bill to repeal the paper duty, when, to assert the exclusive right of the Commons to deal with money bills, certain resolutions, proposed by Lord Palmerston, vindicating that right were unanimously agreed to. Two out of the three amendments made by the Legislative Council the Government were prepared to assent to, and it was proposed, therefore, to lay aside this bill for the purpose of resubmitting it, incorporating merely the two amendments to which the Government were prepared to submit. The amendments assented to were the proposed limitation of the bill, and the exemption from penalties of bills of exchange current at the date of the Act coming into operation.

Mr. Forster contended that there was no analogy between the cases of the British and the colonial Parliaments. In the former, the privilege contended for rested upon prescription and was necessarily vague and undefined; in the latter, the privileges were defined by statute. There was nothing in the Constitution Act to exclude the Legislative Council from a co-ordinate right with the Legislative Assembly in dealing with the details of money bills. It was, moreover, better for the public interest, that the Legislative Council should have this right. He should vote for the amendment with the view of throwing out the bill.

Mr. Piddington censured the course now taken as a farce—disagreeing to the amendments made, and yet agreeing to them in another form.

Mr. De Salis approved of the vindication of the constitutional right of the Assembly, though he did not regret that the bill would have to undergo a further discussion.

Mr. Buchanan approved of the vindication of the right of the representatives of the people with regard to money bills, but he strongly censured what he termed the childish mode of carry out the principle.

Mr. Tighe contended that the proper course had been taken for upholding the constitutional rights and functions of the Assembly with regard to money bills.

Mr. Cowper's amendment was carried without a division.

Upon the motion of Mr. Smart, the resolution agreed to in committee of Ways and Means, was then read at length by the clerk.

Mr. Smart then moved for leave to bring in a bill to impose Stamp duties. Leave was given, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Smart then moved that the bill be read a second time at a later hour of the evening.

Mr. Forster objected to proceeding with the bill that night, on the ground that time had not been afforded to the House to determine whether the bill now submitted was authorised by the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means. The hon. member subsequently moved that the second reading stand an Order of the day for to-morrow (this day.)

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. De Salis addressed the House in support of the amendment.

Mr. Cowper assured the House that the bill now submitted was in fact the same bill as that which the House had met that night to discuss.

Mr. Forster's amendment was negatived by 23 to 14, and the original motion of Mr. Smart for the second reading of the bill at a later hour of the evening was carried by 25 to 13.

The other Orders of the Day having been postponed,

Mr. Smart moved that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. Forster said, that while approving of the principle of stamp duties, he disapproved of this bill in regard to its effect upon some of the ordinary business and transactions of daily life.

The bill was read a second time upon a division of 33 to 4.

Upon the motion of Mr. Smart, the House then went into Committee *pro forma*, and the Chairman was, upon a division of 30 to 3, ordered to report progress, and obtain leave to sit again to-morrow (this day), which leave was duly granted.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past ten.

The "criticism," hardly to be approved, much to be regretted, on the Solicitor-General would have been prevented had his colleagues stated at once, what they cannot but have heard from his own lips, that he had resolved not to accept a seat on the Bench if offered. We regret, indeed, that any gentleman, especially one meriting the eulogy on his character pronounced by the Attorney-General, should have been exposed to animadversions so severe. Of Mr. Hargrave's qualifications as a practising barrister the country has never had any experience. But the history of such appointments in colonies is full of similar examples, and few, very few of our Judges, ever were known at the colonial Bar. Doubtless Mr. Martin is correct in the general principle that he laid down when applied to an old country, and to a crowded Bar. A great number in England who have the right to wear the wig and the gown never studied law to any purpose, and regarded it as a liberal profession, to be rated rather than to live by. When, therefore, the British Government has to select high legal functionaries from a profession consisting of thousands, it would commit not only the grossest errors, but the most shameful abuses, if mere legal qualification were accepted as sufficient. The worth of a barrister is ascertained by the general voice of his brethren who are too numerous for partisanship. The attorneys, the shrewdest of men, generally tell by their choice what they think of the learning and judgment of the chief members of the Bar. They have one object—to gain their cause; and though friendship may decide between two persons equally well fitted to lead, this will not be sufficient to assure a practice to manifest incompetence. The only form of popular nomination which could be tolerated is virtually established. The whole of the eminent men are made so by the choice of clients, through their attorneys, and their distinction is founded on the evidence they have given of superior ability, as ascertained by the daily accumulation of decrees, judgments, and verdicts, which they obtain by their eloquence or learning. The list of celebrities at the Bar becomes thus a *leet* to the Crown, from which, often doubtless under party bias, a selection is made of the Judges.

Mr. Martin drew the correct line within which such discretion is reasonable as it is inevitable. Among many persons equally fit, it is fair to prefer a friend. A Government, however, that puts a man on the Bench from which he can never be removed but by a violent measure, which diminishes the moral weight of the entire Bench, without being satisfied of his learning and the soundness of his understanding, his temper, and moral respectability, commits the highest political crime.

The costs of law are the reproach of modern civilisation. To succeed is in many instances to be ruined. The rich can find the sinews of this war, but the poor man must bow before injustice. The complication of obligations and property exposes all who have or inherit anything to many uncertainties and contingencies. Although, probably, a considerable number of cases submitted for trial are pushed to that stage by the over-confidence of the client on one side or the other, yet we may imagine that no respectable attorney would carry a cause into Court with the conviction that he had no case. One or other of the attorneys must have been wrong in law or the appreciation of facts in their relation to law in every suit. It is here that a learned Judge with sound judgment is of such boundless value to the community. His decisions, if clear and inexpugnable, not only end a suit at once but erect landmarks for the future, and prevent similar litigation thereafter. A cheap Judge would be about as fine a speculation for a country as a cheap instrument would be to a surgeon, or a weighbridge to a chemist. We must have the best men we can get, and the price must be regulated, not by the scale of the labour agents, but the standard of the profession. We wonder at what labour rate a lawyer would estimate the judgments of Lord Eldon or Lord Stowell?

Mr. Robertson once suggested that the Judges of our Courts should be transferred from one colony to another to break the connections they must form more or less with the places of permanent residence. We believe there underlies the scheme thus proposed a modicum of truth. But then it is impracticable. The colonies are not one Government, they have not one scale of remuneration, and they have climatic differences which are likely from new occupations of territory to become more various. Besides we are not certain that the jealousy of all appearance of partiality is not a check more sure against its indulgence than a briefer residence. In fact, we must trust;—we cannot have the safeguards of a nation in a town. Everything is, and must be, mixed up with everything else. Jurors who have much more power and less responsibility, are not less open to influence, to persuasion, to love of popularity, to envy, to political hatred—and of the grudges of trade and profession. Hence it is bets are taken, when a cause stirs popular attention, as to what will be the verdict, which is inferred from the surnames of the jury, their country, their religion, or their party predilections, and, lastly, from the evidence. We cannot, however, obtain justice by regulations, or restrictions. Our Judges will in the long run be just what our statesmen are—and our juries just what the tone of society enforces in which they live. Thus it often happens that the sense of this moral surveillance reduces to decorum men who have hitherto disregarded its rules, and that very doubtful barristers have turned out equitable and incorruptible Judges.

We do not profess ourselves to be at all competent to pronounce an opinion for or against the predicted appointment of our present Solicitor-General. We had the idea that he was a man of considerable erudition, and not at all violent as to partyism. But if Mr. Martin has really expressed the views of the profession as to his competence, we can hardly suppose that they will be disregarded in such a case by any Minister, however generally indifferent to opinion.

The appointment of another Judge without delay is of the utmost importance. The Legislature has decided that four are necessary; how then can the business of the courts be carried on by two? The delay of justice is often equivalent to its denial, and the overtaxing the energies of the Bench is likely not only to injure the health, but to disqualify for that attention and collectedness so essential in cases of complicated evidence. Judges are like other men, and must sink in mind and body under excessive toil and tension.

There is certainly a wonderful contrast just now between the financial condition of this colony and that of South Australia. The Budget speech of Mr. Reynolds, the Treasurer at Adelaide, has just reached us, and the facts and figures it contains are instructive, even though in our present circumstances they are somewhat discouraging to us.

The present great prosperity of South Australia is to some extent due to the same cause which has aided our embarrassment. We have had some bad agricultural seasons, and have been forced to buy corn largely, and at a high price. The South Australians have had a succession of favourable seasons, and have been able to sell corn largely and at a good profit. Our loss has been their gain. The export of cereals from South Australia in 1864-5 reached the astonishing value of £1,464,503. This money has been drawn mainly from Victoria and New South Wales, and it has been circulated in South Australia in the first instance among merchants, millers, and farmers, and through them amongst the trading and labouring classes generally. Part of this profit is being invested in building better houses, a proof of which is to be found in the fact that the price of building materials has advanced twenty per cent. Part of it is put out to interest in the Savings' Bank, where the deposits amount to a quarter of a million sterling, or at an average of £50 for each depositor; or seeing that the population is only 148,000, at the rate of £1 13s. 4d. for every soul in the colony. Part of it is being invested in the purchase of more land. "The farmers," says Mr. Reynolds, "want more land. Their continual cry is 'give us more.' The farmers are willing to buy land and pay for it. They are not asking for deferred payments and free selection. In a neighbouring colony the Government have been obliged to yield to the people and give them deferred payments and free selection to keep them there. At one time we were told our population would be drafted off because the other colonies were going to give land almost for nothing, but what is the fact? Why, our breadth of land under cultivation has increased wonderfully, and yet the farmers say 'Give us more.'" The consequence of this demand is that the receipts from land sales will exceed the estimate by about £110,000. The Treasurer had originally counted on £225,000, but sees his way now to £335,000. There are no deferred payments to take all the gilt off the gingerbread. The price given is determined by auction, and the money is paid in cash.

While the income from land sales is thus increased, the rental from Crown lands is increased also. Mr. Goyder's revaluations have proved very productive. The pastoral income for the coming half-year is rated at £16,000 for rents and £95,400 for assessments. Considering the smaller scale on which pastoral occupations are carried on in that colony, as compared with what we are familiar with, this pastoral income is certainly very large. But the squatters are not ruined, for they have not only renewed their leases at Goyder's valuation, but they are buying the pick of their runs at a pound an acre as fast as the land is put up to auction. In one way the very prosperity of the Government enables them to buy, for the Government balances at the bank are very large, and the banks lend these balances to their rich and safe squatting customers, and thus enable them to buy. This has been complained of as giving the squatter an unfair advantage in the auction room, and the Government is called upon to spend its money as fast as it can, and so reduce its bank balance. How different is the situation of Mr. Smart, with an overdraft of £170,000, and with the bank manager perpetually dunning him to draw no more, but to reduce the debt! It is a pity that Mr. Smart could not manage to borrow Mr. Reynolds's surplus for twelve months. This would be a mutual accommodation: the one would get rid of a troublesome burden, the other would grasp some much-needed cash. The Government gets six per cent. for its fixed deposits at the Adelaide banks, and a smaller rate for money on short call. Mr. Smart would be glad to give seven for it.

Mr. Reynolds starts for the next half-year with a bank balance of £200,000, of which £50,000 is unspent immigration money; and he calculates on receiving during the half-year £490,000.

As this money insists on pouring in upon him, he is bound to try and spend it. The public debt will be reduced in the half-year by £40,000. Public works during the same period will be made to absorb £180,000, but there will remain a balance of £67,000 to begin next year with, besides £95,000 to the credit of the immigration fund.

To ease the plethora in the public purse, the salaries of some members of the civil service, who it is admitted are underpaid, are to be increased, defence works are to be constructed at the Port, a tramway is to be made from Lacipede Bay or Guichen Bay to Penola to accommodate the settlers in the south-eastern district, overland tracks are to be made to the Darling River, and mail communication established, so as to bring settlers there in close connection with Adelaide, and everything done to secure the Darling trade, in spite of the obstruction caused by the control of the river trade, as ceded to Victoria. A light railway is to be constructed in the North, from Gawler to Mount Remarkable, running through an agricultural district.

In spite of all his proposals for expenditure, however, the Treasurer finds he cannot keep down his balance, and therefore he proposes next session to abolish the *ad valorem* duties, to remove all restrictions on free distillation, and to revise the spirit duties and the licensing system. These alterations are specified as being expressly intended to secure for Adelaide the trade of Western Riverina, and as being rendered necessary by the way in which the colony has been thrown overboard in the new arrangement about the Border duties. It will be an extreme inconvenience, however, both to this colony and Victoria, if free distillation is adopted in South Australia. With spirits very cheap there, it will be almost impossible to prevent smuggling across the border. The boundary is only a meridian of longitude, and contraband could be carried across to a profit on packhorses, in buggies, and in light drays.

The bonded debt of South Australia is stated to be about £750,000, or about five pounds per head of the population. Less than three-quarters of a year's revenue would pay it off. It has amounted to more than a million sterling, but a quarter of this has already been paid off; the extinction of the remainder is all fixed by

Act of Parliament, and the present debt will totally vanish before the end of the century is in sight.

The wine-growing trade shows an advance only second to that of corn-growing. The number of vines in bearing is seven millions and a half, and the production of wine is very nearly 800,000 gallons.

The export of minerals, mainly copper, amounted last year to about £700,000. The export of wool did not much exceed this, as it was only £775,000. So far as exporting value is concerned, therefore, the pastoral interest in South Australia is not much above the mining interest, while it is far below the agricultural interest.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—It was yesterday reported to be the intention of the Government to prorogue Parliament on Wednesday next. The Appropriation Bill, the Loan Bill, the Increased Customs Duties Bill, and the Package Duty Bill were read a first time in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon; and as the Council is to meet on Monday next, it is expected that the above measures will be perfected in time to allow of the session being brought to a close on the day named.

REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF GILBERT.—The reward of £1000 offered by the Government for the apprehension of the late bushranger Gilbert is to be distributed as follows:—The person who gave the information to the police that led to the capture will receive half the amount; senior-constable Hales will have £150; constable Bright, £130; constable King, £120; and constable Hall, £100. Senior-constable Hales is also promoted to the rank of sergeant, and promotion will also be given to the other constables if found to be eligible for it.

THIRTY-THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—In terms of the provisions of the 68th section of the Act of the Governor and Parliament of New South Wales, 20 Vic., No. 36, a quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council will be held at the Town Hall, to-day (Friday), at noon, for the consideration of general business.

VOLUNTEER PARADE.—The Commanding Officer's Parade, ordered for last night, was, owing to the inclemency of the weather, postponed until Saturday.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday, there was a change in the weather, which, for some days past, has been clear and fine. The morning was cloudy, and about 11 o'clock there was a gentle fall of rain, which continued, with some intermissions, during the day. Last night, there was every appearance of more rain.

PLUNDERING A CHURCH.—We learn from a resident at Manly Beach that the Congregational Church there had been entered through one of the windows near to the vestry, the other night, and plundered. The nature or extent of the robbery has not transpired.

ACCIDENTS.—An accident happened to a man named Thomas Bosworth, yesterday morning. He was in the employ of Mr. Gibbons, the contractor for the excavations which are being made at the Redfern Railway terminus. A quantity of earth fell on him and broke one of his legs. The same limb was fractured about four months ago while the unfortunate man was engaged on the same work. He was removed to the Infirmary.—A young man named Patrick Reedy fell from the first floor of some premises in Hunter-street, yesterday afternoon. None of his bones were broken, but he was much shaken by the fall.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The weekly meeting in connection with the United Temperance Alliance was held last night, in the Baptist schoolroom, Bathurst-street. The entertainment consisted of songs, dialogues, and recitations, some favourite temperance melodies being also rendered by the choir. The attendance was very large, considering the state of the weather.

LECTURE.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Alexander Gordon delivered a lecture on "Herculaneum and Pompeii," at the Collegiate establishment of the Rev. J. Pendrill, M.A., Glebe Point. Mr. G. W. Allen occupied the chair. As will be inferred from the name of the lecturer, and the title of the subject, the lecture, which was illustrated by diagrams, was of a most entertaining and instructive character. The attendance was good, and before the meeting separated a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Gordon for his discourse.

LECTURE ON "THE SOCIAL POWER OF THE PULPIT."—The first of a series of lectures to be given in connection with the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute was delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. Steel, on Tuesday evening, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street. The body of the church was well filled with a large and respectable audience. Several Presbyterian ministers from the country, who have come to Sydney to attend the meeting of Synod, on business connected with "Union," were also present. The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., one of the vice-presidents, having been voted to the chair, introduced the lecturer, who, in clear, impressive, and eloquent language, pictured the scenes where mighty triumphs had been wrought through the power of the pulpit. The lecturer briefly reviewed the various periods of the Christian Church's history, from the early times of the Apostles up to the present day, giving, as he proceeded, several deeply interesting biographical sketches of the lives of some of the most eminent divines, both Protestant and Catholic, who figured prominently at different periods of the Christian era, and the wonderful influence which their preaching had on the world. The lecturer, who was listened to throughout with marked interest by the audience, concluded with Cowper's description of a faithful minister of the Gospel. A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and it was then announced that the next lecture would be given by Professor Smith, on "Ancient Egypt," illustrated by diagrams. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Johnston.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.—George-street South has been greatly improved by the widening of the thoroughfare on either side of the railway bridge. The dwarf walls have been pulled down, and the hollows behind them, which were very unsightly, have been filled up. Instead of pedestrians having to descend into those holes—which were always dingy and generally dank and dirty—and then having to traverse a couple of flights of steps to boot, there is now a level well-formed footway, and the thoroughfare is altogether more comely and convenient. The bridge itself, however, is still too narrow for the accommodation of the traffic which passes over it; and, if the arch could be widened, the improvements already made would be more valuable and complete. Parramatta-street is the only outlet by land (excepting only the railway) to the interior of the colony; but irrespective of the up-country trade, the number of omnibuses and other vehicles daily running between the city, Redfern, Waterloo, Newtown, Petersham, and the Glebe renders it extremely desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that a greater breadth of roadway should be afforded.

INQUEST ON THE HUMAN REMAINS LATELY FOUND AT HINTON.—On Wednesday the district coroner held an inquest at the Hinton Hotel, on the portions of a skeleton of a human body found by a workman (Matthew M'Adam) whilst digging a hole at the rear of the Hinton Hotel, about twenty yards from the river bank. The particulars regarding the discovery of the remains have already been published, and the only evidence bearing on their presence in the place where they were found was as follows:—William Thomas Cook, carpenter, residing at Morpeth, deposed that he had been a resident of this district for thirty-one years; in March, 1835, there was a party in an open boat on the river Hunter amusing themselves shooting; the boat upset below the Hinton punt, and one man was drowned; witness did not know his name, but he had come up from Sydney to be overseer to Mr. John Mann, now dead; on the following morning, witness and his mate were crossing to Hinton, and he found the drowned man lying against the punt rope; he appeared to be a tall man; he had all his clothes on, including a shooting coat with brass buttons; a watch and guard, upwards of £6 in gold and silver, and about 6 lbs. or 8 lbs. of shot were found on the body; the body was removed to the bank of the river, and Mr. Dunn, the coroner, held an inquest on it; witness and his mate made a cedar coffin, and the body was interred in it on the bank of the Hunter, near the present Hinton Hotel. From the effects of the steamers passing and repassing, the bank of the river where the body was laid slipped away about three years after, and exposed the coffin. He believed the coffin was moved to another spot, but he did not know exactly where. He believed the skeleton found to be that of the man. The nails used in the coffin were similar to the rusty nails found along with the skeleton; the pistol might have been in the man's pocket; the body was in such a decomposed state before burial that it could scarcely be touched; the skeleton was that of a tall man, and lay in a horizontal position. Mr. Henry Atkins, postmaster at Hinton, stated that, in 1839, he was cutting steps in the bank of the river to get at the water, when he came across a coffin, and he was told by Francis Eagars, now dead, when digging, that he would come to the coffin of a man who had been drowned by the capsising of a boat; Eagars was in the boat when it was capsised. The coffin was taken up, and re-interred about the spot where the skeleton was now found. The jury returned an open verdict.—*Maitland Mercury*, June 8.

THE SEASON.—So far as it has gone, the weather of this winter will remind the older colonists of the winters we used to have before the wetter seasons which came in with the gold discoveries in 1851. The cold, dry, westerly winds have blown for days together with the force of gales, "nipping up" vegetation and human beings alike. And during the last fortnight or so we have had frosts nearly every night, two or three pretty severe; but the frost of Tuesday night exceeded in severity any we remember for years past. At daybreak the grass ground around was nearly as white as it is in England after a fall of snow. Ice was found on all exposed quantities of water, provided they were shallow; generally the thickness varied from that of a shilling to above one-eighth of an inch; but in one case we saw half an inch of solid ice at the bottom of a tin basin which had been left out all night. The gardens evinced great devastation yesterday, after the bright sun had shone on the frozen vegetation. Potatoes, grammas, and French beans, with other vegetables, previously damaged by frost, were finally settled and done with. Banana plants looked blacker and more deplorable than we ever remember noticing before; while numerous flowering plants were all but killed outright.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale, of drapery, clothing, damaged bustles, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 4.30 p.m.

AT the Quarter Sessions to-day, George Lang, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was sentenced to two years. John Fight, for larceny, two years. The Court adjourned *sine die*.

Weather, rainy.

IPSWICH.

Thursday evening.

NORTH AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SECOND DAY.

Hurdle Race of 75 sovs.—Mr. Ross's Dundee, 1 Mr. Biggs' Whitestocking, 2.

Hack Race.—Van Tromp, 1.

North Australian St. Leger, 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns added; 1¾ mile.—Mr. Biggs' Columbus, 1; Mr Cunningham's Cobden, 2; Mr. Tait's Falcon, 3.

Queen's Plate of 100 guineas; 3 miles.—Mr. Tait's Volunteer, 1; Mr. Ryan's Forester, 2; Mr. Thompson's Prince Rupert, 3.

Prince of Wales Stakes, 50 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns added.—Mr. Jones' Prince of Wales. 1; Mr. Ryan's Brisbane, 2.

Claret Stakes, 5 sovereigns each, with £20 added.—Mr. Raper's Brenda, 1.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The Government scheme of colonial defences has been referred to a select committee; but authority has been given by the Assembly to send home for guns and ammunition to the extent of about £80,000. It is hardly probable that the committee will bring up their report this session.

Markets quiet. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat is in demand.

ARRIVED.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The amount realised at the Government land-sale to-day was £17,180.

The number of shares in the new Bank applied for up to to-night is 106,000.

Wheat is firm at 8s. One or two small sales have been made at that figure; the quantity obtainable at that figure is small.

No change in the flour market.

The Aldinga (s.) arrived from Melbourne to-day, and will sail again on Saturday.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on Monday, evening, the 5th instant. Members present—Councillor Mansfield (chairman), and councillors Broderick, Gray, Church, Elliott Perdriau, and Ramsay. The minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from the honorary secretary of the School of Arts in reply to an application of the council for increased accommodation for office business, was read, stating that the committee would sanction the exchange of the present office for the two offices on the eastern side of the building without increase of rent, upon condition that the present tenancy be extended for one year, and that the School of Arts Committee may use the smaller portion of the office on evenings when required. Councillor Ramsay presented a petition from Mr. Patrick Killeen, for the removal of obstructions from the southern entrance to his premises. Petition received, and referred to the watch committee. The committee of works brought up a report stating that during the past two weeks they had certified and submitted to the finance committee various accounts for £58 9s. 3d., and with reference to the petition of Mr. John Sims, complaining of injury to his premises by the cutting down of William-street, recommending that stepping-stones be placed at each of the gateways. Report received. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since the last meeting of council the following amounts had been paid by them under the authority of the council, viz.:—1. E. Dillon, contract for works in Pearson, William, and St. Mary's streets, £25. 2. Thomas Hornby, for white metal stone, £20. 3. For works performed by day labour during two weeks ended 1st June, £10 6s. 6d.; and, 4th, £3 3s. 3d, for current expenses. Also recommending the payment of wages (£3 1s.) to day labourers, for her Majesty's birthday, which was observed as a public holiday; and that the banking account be transferred from the Bank of Australasia to the Branch Commercial Bank recently established in Balmain. Report received. The chairman, as chairman of the watch committee, in referring to the request of the council to give their attention to the result of the coroner's inquest touching the death of Nichols, who lost his life while endeavouring to remove obstructions from a sewer at the abattoirs, stated, that it appeared from the verdict returned by the jury, that the death of the unfortunate man was caused by inhaling poisonous gas arising from putrid matter in the sewer, and submitted a draft of a memorial, to be forwarded from the municipal council to the honorable the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade in the colony of New South Wales, praying that steps might be taken for the early and effectual removal of the great public nuisance caused by the impure and deleterious gases generated by the filth discharged from Glebe Island. The memorial was approved, and ordered to be forwarded to the Government, with the Corporation seal attached thereto. A financial statement was laid upon the table, showing a balance of cash in hand of £853. The chairman, in alluding to the works now progressing in Paul-street, informed the council that, in pursuance of the discretion given him under the 42nd section of their by-law of standing orders, he had, with the written consent of two councillors, instructed the surveyor to cart away the gravel excavated therefrom, and to spread it on the footways of Darling-street. The chairman informed the council that several notices of appeal against the assessment had been received, which would be heard at a Court of Petty Sessions, to be held at the Water Police Office on Thursday, the 8th instant. Councillor Gray moved, "That the report brought up this day by the finance committee, recommending the transfer of the bank account to the Branch Commercial Bank in Balmain, be adopted, and that the account be transferred accordingly as soon as the committee shall think fit." Put and carried. Councillor Broderick moved, "That the lower part of Adolphus-street, leading to the public ferry, be repaired at a cost not exceeding £12, and that the committee of works be authorised to carry out the work by day labour as early as practicable." Put and carried. Councillor Ramsay moved, "That the attention of the committee of works be directed to the present state of Datchett-street, as regards the channel." Put and carried. Notice of motion by councillor Ramsay: That the proposal of the committee of the School of Arts, to afford increased accommodation for the office business of the council, be accepted. Ten tenders for works in Palmer-street were opened and considered, and that of Mr. James English, of Balmain, for the sum of £125, accepted. A plan showing the proposed permanent level of Short-street was submitted, which having been carefully examined, councillor Elliott moved, "that the plan and section be adopted, that the usual notification of the same be given by advertisement in the daily newspapers, and that tenders for the work to be executed be invited." Put and carried. The council then rose.

PADDINGTON.—May 31.—A meeting of council was held this evening, at half-past 7. Present—a full council. Minutes of preceding meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence read from Mr Burton Bradley, complaining of the racing of omnibuses on Sunday evenings; from Mr. Kersey, requesting the kerbing and guttering of Gipps-street, from Brodie-street to Mr. Dean's fence; from Mr. Cowlishaw, directing council's attention to the necessity of kerbing and drainage from the Gavan Duffy inn to William-street; from the Gas Company, agreeing to erect five lamps on the Glenmore Road, at equal distances of 150 yards; from Mr. St. Julian, conveying report of the meeting of chairmen on Amendments to Municipalities Act. Reports: The works committee reported, recommending compliance with Mr. Palmer's request to remove kerb; the completion of the kerb and gutter at Elizabeth-terrace; removal of the stones lying at the eastern wall of chambers to M'Lean-street; and the formation of a gutter at its entrance; the giving of the requisite notice for the formation of Cascade-street; call for tenders for first-class kerb and gutter from city boundary; to West-street, and from thence to Glenmore Road. The finance committee reported, recommending the payment of various accounts, amounting to £34 9s. 2½d. The treasurer reported having since last meeting drawn cheques amounting to £99 18s. 9d. The clerk reported being in receipt of rates amounting to £343 since last meeting. Reports received. Miscellaneous: Mr. B. Bradley's letter was referred to the Inspector-General of Police; the letters from Messrs. Cowlishaw and Kersey to the works committee. The treasurer was directed to appropriate £1 to the general expenses of the committee on municipal law amendments. Mr. M'Coy moved, "That the letter from the Gas Company be now acted upon, and that the chairman be empowered to enter into the necessary bonds." Debate ensued. On motion of Mr. Iredale, debate, to take precedence, was adjourned to next meeting, and, it being 10 p.m., all other business was postponed.

WAVERLEY.—This municipal council met for the transaction of business on Monday evening, the 5th instant. Present—The chairman (Mr. John Birrell), and councillors Kemp, Dickson, Fletcher, Taylor, Baglen, Moore, and Barker. The minutes of business transacted at last meeting were read and confirmed. Reports: A report from finance committee, recommending various payments amounting to £28 15s. were adopted by the council on the motion of councillor Moore. In pursuance of notice given, councillor Kemp moved, "That the three standing committees, viz., the finance, improvement, and by-law committees, be now appointed by this council in accordance with the by-law of May, 1865, and that the said committees consist of the following members, viz.:—Councillors Birrell, Baglen, Fletcher, finance committee; councillors Dickson, Moore and Robinson, improvement committee; councillors Kemp, Barker and Taylor, by-law committee.—Motion put by the chairman, and carried. Upon the motion of councillor Moore, resolved, "That the sum of £25 be now voted by this council, to complete gravelling Mornington-crescent." Councillor Baglen moved, "That the sum of £15 be voted by this council, conditionally that a like sum be contributed by Mr. Starkey, for the purpose of forming and making the Trafalgar Road."—Motion carried on the following division: Ayes, Councillors Baglen, Fletcher, Dickson, and Taylor; noes, councillors Kemp, Moore, and Barker. This concluded the business, and the council separated.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council took place at 7 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. William Anner), and councillors Messrs. Halligan, Hodges, Mosely, and Jones. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from the Postmaster-General, stating that the letter of the Marrickville council, of the 23rd May, requesting that a separate mailbag may be made up in Sydney for Marrickville, had been referred to the respective officers of the department, and that their report inclined him to decline acceding to the request contained therein. It was proposed, seconded, and carried, "That a reply be written to the Postmaster-General's communication, that the council consider the subject of such importance that they deem it their duty to still further urge the matter upon him; that if the request of the council be not complied with the matter be brought under the notice of the members for the district." A report from the improvement committee upon various works was then brought up and adopted by the council. The council then went into committee to consider the tenders received for forming a further portion of Gannon's Road. The council having resumed, reported that Charles Crook's tender was the most eligible, and recommended that it be accepted. Report adopted. The chairman was then authorised to enter into the necessary agreement with the said Charles Crook, and to affix the corporate seal thereto. The attention of the council was called to the circumstances that none of the roads or streets in the municipality had been proclaimed. The clerk was directed to write to the Under-Secretary for Lands, to request that he will cause the various roads and streets of the municipality to be proclaimed. The clerk was also directed to invite tenders for 500 tons of ironstone; also, to proceed to carry out the recommendations of the improvement committee. A certificate that James Dunn's contract on Gannon's Road had been satisfactorily completed, was laid upon the table. The report of the finance committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £25 11s. 6d., was adopted by the council, and payment authorised. This terminating the proceedings, the council then rose.

HUNTER'S HILL.—A meeting of the council was held on Friday, the 2nd instant, at 7 p.m. Present—the chairman (Dr. P. Campbell), and councillors Joubert, Clarke, W. B. Campbell, Jeanneret, and Fitzpatrick. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Letter read from Mr. De Milhau, respecting De Milhau Road; also from Mr. Gannon, resigning his office as auditor, in consequence of his temporary removal to the country. Resolved that Mr. Gannon's office as auditor be declared vacant, and that another be elected. Finance committee brought up report, recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £41 11s. Moved by councillor Joubert, and seconded by councillor W. B. Campbell, "That the above accounts be paid." Carried. Moved by councillor Jeanneret, and seconded by councillor Clarke, "That tenders be invited for cutting and forming De Milhau's road, according to the terms of Mr. De Milhau's letter, the council not binding themselves to accept any tender unless perfectly satisfactory." Proposed by councillor Jeanneret and seconded by councillor Joubert, "That plans and specifications be prepared for the erection of a public chamber for the use of the municipality." Moved by councillor Joubert and seconded by councillor Clarke, "That tenders be called to perform all the work contained in a specification for certain works in Bridge-street, including the enlargement of bridge, and erection of parapet walls to same." Carried. The council then adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at 2 o'clock, Fruits.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw; at his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Cheese, &c.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Resin, Soda Caustic.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Oil.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, American Leather, Cloth, &c.

MR. H. GEDYE.—On Premises, in George-street, near Bathurst-street, at 12 o'clock, Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings of Coffee and Dining Rooms.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At 392, Sussex-street South, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Flour and Wheat; at a quarter-past 11 o'clock, Wines, Brandy, Kent Hops, Coir Fibre, &c.; at half-past 11, Sugars, Teas, China Oil, Provisions, Salt, Oilmen's Stores, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Damaged Teas.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, (late Frith and Payten's), at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Auction Room and Office Fittings.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Parian Ornaments.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Electro-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Blankets; at 12 o'clock, Scotch Twill Shirts, Bustles, &c.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bacon, White Herrings, Perfumed Hair Oil.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow and Hides.

MR. R. J. MACKENZIE.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Wool, &c.; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Live Stock, Farm, and Dairy Produce.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. H. R. REID.—At his Produce Stores, at quarter-past 10 o'clock, Hides, Tallow, Lard, Sheepskins, Resin, Caustic, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Firearms, Clothing, &c.

SUTTON FOREST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SINCE my last communication we have experienced, for above a fortnight, a succession of severe frosts, and, in the daytime, bitter, cold, cutting winds; in fact, such weather has not been known in this district for years past. I gave it as my opinion in a former par. that it was probable we should have a dry winter. Such it has proved up to the present. It being so very cold, everything is nipped up, and nothing growing. The pastures look bare, and what little there might be of grass contains no virtue. The waterholes—and even wells—are becoming dry, and the water beginning to have a foul taste for want of rain. The ploughing has been greatly impeded, and where the land lies at all high, remains untouched from the dryness of the soil. Wheat and oats, sown some time, have not germinated yet, which in former seasons shew in a few days. Whilst writing, there is not the least likelihood of a change. If the weather should continue as at present, the loss to farmers and others will be great. Butter is averaging 2s. per lb., and will be higher still, and scarce at that price. No doubt from the severity of the winter an early spring will be the consequence, and if a mild one vegetation will come on most vigorously.

SANITARY.—There have been a few deaths, owing in a great measure to the severity of the weather—among very young children—two belonging to a Mr. George Clark having died within a week of each other from croup.

VICTORIA.

THE Wonga Wonga brings Melbourne papers to the 6th instant.

We quote from the *Argus* as follows:—

On Thursday evening, a telegram was received from Sydney, ordering a duty of twenty per cent. more than before to be levied on all dutiable goods crossing into New South Wales, and also a duty of 1s. on all packets. This occasioned an entire stoppage to the drays. On Friday evening another telegram arrived, exempting flour, wheat, sugar, and tea from the payment of packet duties in crossing the river Murray. Such are the vacillating and contradictory instructions received. How is it to be expected that inhabitants are to know what to do? At one time it is announced that all goods are to be freely crossed from one colony to the other, and again a fresh duty is enforced, and another stoppage takes place.

We find the following in the *Ovens Advertiser*:—Three specimens of a very curious bird—and very rare so far inland—have lately been caught in this district. It is of the duck species, very large, handsomely marked, and strange-looking, having besides a peculiar duck bill, a fleshy appendage under the bill, and a tail of pointed feathers, which it erects as a peacock does. It naturally frequents the seashore and mouths of rivers, and the specimens just caught must have been driven here by stress of weather. In each case, too, they were so exhausted, either by their long flight or by want of proper food, that they were caught alive—one at Reid's Creek, one on the Chiltern Road, and another, we believe, in the neighbourhood of Beechworth. The scientific name of the bird is the *Anas Lobata*, but it is commonly known as the New Holland Scoter duck.

We are indebted to the *Talbot Leader* for the following interesting incident:—Few colonists expect gratitude from the aborigines, but that they are not always unmindful of those obligations which go to make up what is called civilisation has been proved of late in this district. Our readers will remember the paragraph which appeared in our last issue, notifying that a party of aborigines had found a thirty-ounce nugget at the Emu. This gold realised about £120 for them; and shortly after they had patronised the draper's shop, and provided themselves with good winter clothing, they determined to pay a visit to Clunes, where some months since a resident had been very kind to them. Their version of the affair was that he gave them money to purchase extra blankets when the weather was very cold, and they could not forget his kindness. Accordingly the party, to the number of nine, hired for £3 two vehicles, on Wednesday, and proceeded in them to Clunes, for the purpose of returning to their benefactor the sum he had placed at their disposal on that occasion. Some amusement was occasioned by the sight of the party when they drove out of Talbot, the women being decked in crinolines, good warm dresses, and bonnets, and the men clothed in wearing apparel of the latest fashions; but when the motive of their errand was known, they certainly rose considerably in the estimation of the by-standers. One thing was evident, namely, that they were all quite sober; and on inquiring how this was, since aborigines are expected to get drunk the moment they obtain any money, it transpired that several attempts had been made in certain "shanties" to induce them to drink, and that they had refused point-blank to imbibe anything stronger than gingerbeer. Indeed, one of the party, who appears to be head or chief of the rest, replied to one of the tempters that "blackfellow could be a gentleman as well as whitefellow,"—meaning, we presume, that he was not bound to get drunk because he had suddenly acquired a considerable sum of money. In this respect this sensible aborigine is decidedly in advance of some of the whitefellows, to whom the sudden acquisition of fortune is more often the prelude to intoxicated habits than the forerunner of staid and sober conduct.

Referring to the loss of lambs through the late inclement weather, the *Ballarat Sun*, of Saturday, says:—"The late storms have done much damage amongst the flocks pastured on the open plains that skirt the Emu, Fiery Creek, and the Hopkins. In the country indicated there is little or no natural shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and little grass, except the burnt feed that has sprung up since the bush fires of the last summer, so that the ewes have but little milk for their lambs; and our Beaufort correspondent is of opinion that many flockmasters in the county of Ripon will lose at least 50 per cent. of the young lambs, which are, he says, perishing daily from want and exposure. In the earlier days of the colony it was customary to kill the young lambs in very cold seasons, in order to avoid the risk of the dams perishing from the paucity of grass."

The *Argus* understands that a lady (Mrs. Fergusson) has applied to the Medical Board of Victoria to be admitted as a "legally qualified medical practitioner." She presented her diploma of M.D. from the University of Philadelphia, and has gone through the regular course of dissections, lectures, &c., required by the Board. Her admission will depend upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, to whom the question has been referred as to whether ladies can be considered as legally-qualified under the Act. Mrs. Fergusson held the appointment of resident-chirurgienne to the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, and came to this colony as chirurgienne of a ship.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have Adelaide papers to the 3rd instant:—

The present position of the Adam Bay settlement formed the subject of a question in the House of Assembly on the 31st ultimo, which is thus reported in the *S. A. Register*:—"Mr. Peacock asked the Treasurer 'whether, seeing the disastrous condition of the settlement lately formed at Camden Harbour, any provision has been made for the return of the members of the Northern Expedition, and whether, in the event of abandonment of the settlement, the purchase-money of the holders of land orders will be returned.' His reason for asking the question was, that Camden Harbour settlement, which was nearly in the same latitude with Adam Bay, had been abandoned, and they had not heard from the expedition in the latter place for a very considerable time. It was to be hoped that the Government would see that the lives of the Northern Territory party were not sacrificed; for at the date of the last intelligence the expedition was disorganised and surrounded by hostile natives, with whom some collisions had taken place. The Treasurer, in answering the question, said that the Government did not expect to hear from the Northern Territory until June or July. They, however, had no apprehension as to the safety of the party generally; and as they had ample provisions, there was nothing to fear on that score. The formal answer was this:—'The schooner Beatrice is at the service of the members of the Northern Territory expedition, besides the vessel Bengal, but recently sent. There is no intention of abandoning the settlement. If it were abandoned, the question of returning the purchase-money would be a matter for the Legislature to consider.' The Government considered that they would not be sure of receiving information until after the Bengal had reached Timor, and then the Steam Navigation Company's postal service would only enable them to receive it here in July. Possibly, however, news might arrive by the next mail. Mr. Peacock further inquired what steps had been taken to supply the party with provisions, in consequence of the diminution of their stock, owing to the disastrous stranding of the Yatala. The Treasurer said they had considerable supplies beyond what were taken by the Bengal, and they might procure more from Timor."

The *Adelaide Telegraph* says:—"Some of our readers may have perused a speech delivered by our explorer Stuart, in February last, at a reunion of returned Australians, held in Glasgow. If so, they will not forget the pathetic tone of his brief remarks, proving as they did that the once hardy bushman had been 'used up.' He said—'He regretted that his eyesight and his memory was so far gone that he was unable even to compose a speech, or, indeed, to recollect many of the incidents that happened throughout the course of his explorations. He had spent nearly eight years of his life in exploring the vast Australian continent.' These circumstances appear to have attracted the attention of friends of science and of Australia, and Mr. Stuart has been advised to petition the House of Assembly for a further pecuniary provision. This document states that the health of the petitioner is completely broken, that his eyesight is gone, and that the use of his right hand is incurably lost. It bears, in addition to Mr. Stuart's signature, those of Sir Roderick Murchison, and Messrs. C. Nicholson, A. L. Elder, G. A. Anstey, G. M. Waterhouse, J. B. Montefiore, B. H. Hughes, E. Stirling, A. Lawrence, A. Forster, W. Begg, J. B. Graham, M'Laren, G. Tinline, and W. Bakewell. All the foregoing signatures were affixed in England, and the petition is now in the hands of Mr. Horrocks, at the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving additional names. That it will be numerously and influentially signed in the colony we have no doubt, and that its prayer will be granted by a Legislature having the command of a full Treasury we doubt as little."

With regard to the new Joint Stock Bank about to be established in Adelaide, we may mention that the undertaking will consist of 50,000 shares of £5 each, giving a capital of £250,000, with power to increase it to £1,000,000 by the issue of new shares. The title will be the Bank of Adelaide. The promoters, whose names we have heard, stand high in the mercantile world. We shall be in a position to give further information on Monday.—*Advertiser*, June 1.

Considerable disappointment has been felt by the Adelaide sportsmen at the announcement that all South Australian horses have been shut out of the Melbourne Cup—the entries having arrived two minutes too late. We have been unable to learn what horses were to represent South Australia, but from a telegram received on Thursday morning it would appear that the entry of one of them—Sedrick—was received in time, so that we hope the colony will not be wholly unrepresented. Cupbearer is said to be one of the rejected entries.—*S. A. Register*, June 3.

DEATH OF THE FIRST LADY BORN IN THE COLONY.—It is with great regret that we hear of the decease of Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. F. Morgan, solicitor, and daughter of Mr. B. T. Finiss, Government resident in the Northern Territory. There is a peculiar interest attaching to Mrs. Morgan, not only because of her relationship to a gentleman who is one of our oldest colonists, and one, too, who has held such high positions in the Legislature and Administration of this colony, but because she was the first young lady born in the province. The eldest daughter of Mrs. Morgan was recently laid low by malignant scarlatina, and the rest of the children were sent away home to prevent contagion. The fatal disease, typhus fever, then attacked Mrs. Morgan, who, after six days' illness, died on Monday, 30th May.—*Advertiser*, June 1.

THE RENT OF SHEEP RUNS AND THE PRICE OF MEAT.

(*From the Adelaide Evening Express.*)

LAST session much was said about the price of meat, and the relation that existed between the price of meat and the rent of sheep runs. Mr. M'Ellister made a great hit by affirming, in his own vigorous style, that there was not another country in the world where beef and mutton were so dear and grass so cheap as in South Australia. Ignoring this fact (for a fact it is), parties on the other side of the question argued that if the rent of sheep runs were raised, as proposed by Mr. Goyder, the price of beef and mutton would advance also, and that high rents for the squatters meant dear meat for the people. Now this argument would have been a much better one if—prior to Goyder's valuations—meat had been cheap; but as *before* those valuations were adopted meat was dear, it cannot be said that the new rentals are the cause of the dearness of the meat. But the statement continues to be made, with a view to induce the advocates of cheap meat to agitate for low rents for the squatters.

Now we deny *in toto* that the price of meat is regulated by the rent paid for the runs. It is contrary to all the facts of the case. At all events, when the runs were held at their very lowest rentals; when fine grassed country was leased at 10s. for 640 acres; when not only were Goyder's valuations unheard of, but even the Assessment on Stock Act unknown; *then*, when grass was let at 10s. a mile, and no assessment, the people were charged as much for beef and mutton as they have been paying on an average since. In order to prove this we quote from the Government statistics the prices paid for fresh meat by the Commissariat at Adelaide, according to contract prices, publicly tendered for during the years 1854 to 1863 inclusive. It will be remembered that the Assessment on Stock Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1859. The following contract prices were paid by the Government in five years before the assessment was levied, and five years afterwards:—

Before the Assessment.	Prices, per lb.
1854	5½d. and 4½d.
1855	5d., 4d., and 3½d.
1856	4d. and 2½d.
1857	2½d. and 4d.
1858	3½d. and 4½d.
After the Assessment.	
1859	4½d., 3½d., 3½d., and 3d.
1860	3d. and 4d.
1861	4d., 3d., and 2d.
1862	3d. and 2d.
1863	2½d. and 3d.

It will be seen from the foregoing that during the whole of ten years prices were highest when rents were lowest; and that the levying of the assessment upon stock has been coincident with a reduction in the price of meat. Of course we do not say that the assessment was *the cause* of meat being cheaper; but we *do* say that this addition to the rent did not make meat dearer; and that, as a fact, meat was dearer when there was no assessment at all, than it was after that assessment was levied.

The simple truth is that the rent of runs has but very little to do with the price of meat. However low the rent may be, other causes operate to make meat dear, and the figures we have quoted prove the absurdity of supposing that cheap grass means cheap beef and mutton. It means nothing of the kind. The meat market is too cleverly managed for the people to get cheap meat. The cheapest South Australian meat of late years has been that which has supplied the markets of Victoria, for it is a well-known fact that our sheep and cattle have been driven across the border and sold to our neighbours for lower prices than they were fetching in Adelaide, the great object being to keep up Adelaide prices by producing an artificial scarcity. Undoubtedly the state of the seasons will have much to do with the price of meat, for when the feed is all dried up on the roads to town, fat stock cannot be brought in, nor would the lowering of the squatters' rents, enable them to travel their stock long journeys upon roads destitute of feed and water.

It has been said by practical farmers and graziers, that the way to make meat cheap is to give the farmers greater facilities for occupying small blocks of grazing land, thus combining sheep-farming with arable farming, and so opening up new sources of supply to the butcher. And there is no question whatever that the public must look to the grazing, farmer, and not to the wool-growing squatter, for plentiful and timely supplies of cheap meat. We do not ask for those runs to be subdivided that are not suitable for the purpose; we only ask for small grazing runs where the country is adapted for that treatment. Our present object is to protest against the statement that low squatting rentals ensure a plentiful supply of cheap meat. The history of the past ten years proves the contrary.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£240	16	11
Gin	191	3	6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	2	5	10
Whisky	92	8	1
Rum	377	11	9
Wine	24	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	112	5	0
(in bottle)	64	0	5
Tobacco and snuff	44	0	10
Cigars	0	7	3
Tea	22	10	0
Coffee and chicory	29	19	11
Sugar (unrefined)	142	12	11
Molasses	0	8	11
Opium	55	16	0
Pilotage	23	11	8
Dues	4	10	0
Package duty	139	13	0
Total	£1578	16	0

The produce auctioneers held to-day their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins. There was a fair attendance, and buyers were more inclined to purchase at the reduced rates now ruling. About 266 bales of wool were offered, of which 211 were disposed of. Sheepskins were in fair request, and prices ruled about the same as last week. The following was the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 219 bales of wool, and sold 167. The principal lots were:—15 bales scoured, Hill, 22d.; 10 bales grease, JTA, and PTS, 7¼d.; 16 bales fleece, EAH, 18¼d; 26 bales scoured, EHL, 19¼d.; 8 bales grease, B, 7¼d.; 52 bales fleece, JC, 15d.; 9 bales, TM, 15¼d. Prices ranged as follows:—Fleece, 14¼d. to 18¼d.; scoured, 19¼d. to 22d.; grease, 7d. to 7¼d.; locks, 5d. to 8¼d. Sheepskins: About 6000 were placed at 4¼d. to 7¼d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth offered 47 bales of wool, and sold 43. The chief lots were 14 bales grease, K in diamond, 7d.; 8 bales fleece, FTG, 17d.; 8 bales grease, Y in circle, 6¼d. Prices ruled thus: fleece, 16¼d to 17d.; grease, 6¼d. to 7d.; handwashed, 16¼d.; scoured 20¼d.; locks, 10d. Three lots of sheepskins were sold at 4¼d. to 7¼d. per lb.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner postponed their sale until after the arrival of the mail.

The cargo of wheat and flour ex Amycus, from Tome, will be sold by auction to-morrow (this day), by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

We have Melbourne papers to the 6th of June. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

Business in the import markets has commenced for the week in an extremely inanimate state, the boisterous weather prevailing for the greater part of the day preventing any trade being done save that which could not possibly be avoided. The transactions which have come under our notice have in these circumstances been of little importance, and principally for the supply of mere trade requirements. In stout, we hear of a shipment of 250 cases Guinness's, Burke's bottling, having been placed for Geelong, at a price fully sustaining our late quotations of over 10s. Sales of Machen's continue to be effected at 9s. 9d. Bottled ale is not in much request; for a small parcel of the Burton Brewery Company's equal to 9s. was accepted. Hale's candles realise 9¼d. Teas obtain but trifling notice; trade sales of fine medium congou, in chests, have been effected at 1s. 10d., and of half-chests at 1s. 10¼d. For whisky we have observed some slight inquiry, and we learn that 2s. 6d. has been paid for bulk quarter-casks. The low figure to which maize has declined has elicited increased inquiry, and this, combined with advance in freight in Sydney, has created a much firmer feeling in the market to-day, fully 1100 bags having been disposed of at 3s. 9d., and in addition eager buyers, to arrive, at a similar figure have also presented themselves. In breadstuffs, though an improved tone is perceptible, we have not heard of much doing. Trade sales of Hart's flour have been made at £21 cash. Importers of wheat anticipate better prices, but in the absence of supplies, no sales are effected. An advance on the price hitherto effected for V. H. and Co.'s geneva is realised; a small parcel of 24s. 9d. duty has been placed at 8s. 6d. In tobacco, we hear of trade sales of western tens at 1s. 1d., and of halves likewise. For mess pork, £5 is generally asked, but for a shipment of fifty barrels something under this price has been accepted.

Our Hobart Town dates are to the 2nd June. The *Mercury* reports as follows:—

There was scarcely any business doing to-day, excepting the sale of Government lands, a notice of which appears elsewhere, and the usual everyday hand to mouth transactions in colonial produce. The demand for flour was steady at £20, the advices from the neighbouring colonies received this morning not having in any way affected the market. Of wheat there was little offering; the small sales effected were made at 8s 6d. In hay, potatoes, onions, oats, barley, peas, and beans, the sales were quite unimportant, without any alteration of previous quotations.

We take the following from the *Launceston Examiner* of the 1st instant:—

In the absence of transactions, we cannot report any alteration in the quotations for breadstuffs; they remain nominally at £19 for flour, and 8s. for wheat. We observe that the Anglo-Saxon arrived at Port Phillip Heads on Monday, with a cargo of Chilian flour. Her final destination was not known at the date of our last advices, as she was then awaiting orders. Several other vessels are reported as hourly expected at Sydney from Valparaiso.

From South Australia we have files to the 3rd instant. The following is Mr. C. J. Barry's monthly produce circular:—

The produce market has been very heavy during the whole of last month, and there is a considerable decline to notice; but few orders from the other colonies have been received for flour, and the trade doing for export has been most insignificant. A few shipments of wheat have been made to order, but the total amount is small, and there has been no attempt at speculation. Our millers have been very careless about purchasing, as there is only a local demand for flour, and the prices they are getting are anything but remunerative. During the last day or two the market has been further depressed by the arrival of two vessels at Sydney and Melbourne from Chili, and some orders that were on hand have been withdrawn. The stocks of breadstuffs now on hand are about the same as they were this time last year. Wheat has continued to fall in price during all the month, and at the present moment is fully 9d. to 10d. below my last quotations. The latest transactions have taken place at 7s. 6d., 7s. 7½d., and 7s. 8d. per bushel. The farmers are very busy ploughing and sowing, and bring but little to market. Flour: Hardly any export sales have been made, but there has been a good local demand. The millers generally have stocks on hand, and the prices asked are about £17 10s. to £19 per ton.

The following table gives the exports of flour and wheat from the 1st of January to the 27th day of May, 1865:—

From Port Adelaide.	Flour, in tons.	Wheat, in quarters.
To Victoria	4,282½	20,406
New South Wales	5,288½	16,537
Queensland	2,344½	—
New Zealand	3,108	11,026
Tasmania	40	1,727
Western Australia	79½	—
London	¾	1
Bombay	—	1,094
Mauritius	18	—
Guam	450	—
Ceylon	50	—
From the outports, destination not given	3,582½	26,001¼
	20,334	77,392¼

This, at the rate of forty-five bushel to the ton, is equal to 34,092 tons of flour. The quantity exported last year for similar period was 49,341 tons—thus showing that our exports are 15,249 tons short of last year. Bran has been in demand both for home use (owing to the high price of hay) and for export. Everything offering under 1s. 6d. has been eagerly purchased, and there are now no sellers under this figure. Oats and Barley.—Cape oats have been in demand for seed; but rates are unaltered. White oats are not very saleable. Cape barley is much wanted, and prices have advanced. English barley maintains its value. Farm and Dairy Produce.—Prices of all kinds are high, and the demand for butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, and hams far exceeds the supply. The constant importation of potatoes keeps prices down. Copper.—The price asked by both the Wallaroo and Burra companies £88 per ton, delivered at Port Adelaide.

Mr. Bligh reports the sale of 1800 store bullocks, average quality, deliverable in the Clarence district, at 40s. per head.

From Auckland we have papers to the 1st of June. The *Daily Southern Cross* says:—

The last *Gazette* contains a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the ordinary revenue of the colony for the quarter ended March 31, 1865. From this we find that the total revenue on the quarter was £191,298 4s. 5d., and the total expenditure £147,048 16s. 6d.; leaving the balance to be paid over to the provinces.

Looking at the return of revenue, we find that Auckland stands second on the list of provinces. Thus, total income:—

	£	s.	d.
Auckland	£54,379	3	6
Otago	55,916	9	3
Canterbury	31,766	8	1
Southland	8,082	6	8
Marlborough	2,142	11	5
Nelson	10,808	8	8
Wellington	18,693	0	4
Hawke's Bay	5,061	18	7
Taranaki	3,648	3	1

Stopping to analyse this return, we find that the excess of Otago over Auckland, on the March quarter, was £1537, being at the rate of about £6000 per annum. This is an absolute reversal of the state of things that prevailed during the first two years of the gold rush, and shows that the progress of Auckland has been gradual and steady. Adding the income of Auckland and Otago, we find that these two provinces contributed jointly £110,295 12s. 9d. to the quarter's revenue, and the remaining seven provinces contributed £80,202 17s. 1d.; so that the two great centres of trade and population contribute over 30 per cent. more than the rest of the colony united.

But contrasting Auckland separately with the other North Island provinces, we find the following result:—

	£	s.	d.
Auckland	£54,379	3	6
Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay	27,403	2	0
Excess in favour of Auckland	£26,976	1	6

Pushing this comparison a little further, and contrasting Auckland with the Middle Island, exclusive of Otago, we find the following to have been the state of matters on the 31st March last:—

	£	s.	d.
Auckland	£54,379	3	6
Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, and Southland	52,799	15	1
Excess in favour of Auckland	1,579	8	5

We have no doubt we shall still be told that the South is maintaining Auckland—that Auckland is "a wen into which the life-blood of the colony is drained," as Mr. Fitzgerald figuratively expressed it;—but the figures above quoted, and the comparative statement extending over the last twelve years, ended December 31, 1864, tell a different tale. It is from Auckland principally that the ordinary general revenue has been derived, since the foundation of the colony, and, by all appearance, it is to Auckland the rest of the colony must look in future, unless the gold produce of Otago continues unabated, which we sincerely trust it will do. The Customs revenue for the first quarter of 1865 tells more favourably to this province, however, than the total of revenue under the various headings of income thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs—Auckland	£48,920	1	9
Otago	49,089	10	6
Southland	6,438	13	4
Canterbury	27,992	2	9
Marlborough	1,600	4	1
Nelson	9,716	14	5
Hawke's Bay	4,584	12	11
Wellington	16,313	18	9
Taranaki	3,648	3	1

From this it would appear that the Customs revenue collected in Auckland for the March quarter was within £169 8s. 3d. of the amount collected in Otago during the same period. This result is at the rate of £195,680 per annum for Customs revenue in Auckland; and the total ordinary revenue of this province, as appears by the figures quoted, would amount to £217,516 for the year, at the same rate of income. But we know that instead of this province being stationary it has steadily increased in material wealth and population during the past two months of the current quarter, and the next quarter's returns will undoubtedly show Auckland ahead of any other province in New Zealand.

Mr. W. Fullagar sold, on Thursday, the 8th June, 186 head of Mr. Joseph Pearse's cattle, at the following prices: Cows—20 at £4 12s, 30 at £4 2s, 39 at £4 5s, 12 at £3 10s, 12 at £4 5s, 12 at £4 4s, 12 at £4, 12 at £3 19s, 6 at £5, 16 culls, at £3 5s each. Bullocks—15 at £4 10s each.—ADV.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE LAST CENTURY.—The very finest gentleman of the last century was, beyond all question, Horace Walpole. He was in himself the summary, generalisation, refinement of all our gentlemen, at all periods of our history. He was not a Bobadil; he swaggered with his cane instead of his sword. He was not an utterer of great phrases, but lauded himself in pretty English; he menaced, as if threatening were a joke, and whispered scandals as he flung about rose-water, with a consciousness that it would be pleasant to all round him. He dressed with regard to his qualityship, but never like Lord Foppington or Sir Novelty Fashion; and if he wore his hat with a cock, it only moderately asserted fellowship with the prevailing mode. For his day, he was a learned man, and his love of learning and of literature softened in him the characteristics which in other men assumed the forms of licentiousness, ruffianism, and avowed irreligion. All these he professed indeed; but he dressed them like his own dainty person, in gold lace, fine cambric, and embroidery. His licentiousness is manifested by the collection of stories which, after hearing them abroad he used to enter in his careful and exquisite handwriting, in a handsome volume, which he kept under lock and key at home. This book still exists. It is in the possession of an eminent London publisher; and it is a remarkable curiosity, as affording social illustrations of the grosser gentlemanly life of that period. We have gone through the whole collection for literary purposes, but there is not one of these table stories that would bear to see the light. It never occurred to Walpole that there was anything objectionable in them; and yet it is not too strong a term to say that "out of hell" one cannot think of such abominations being narrated. Had Meissonier to pourtray Walpole silently committing these *ana* of his men's parties to his album, the little figure of the writer would have taken the form and shadow of a well-dressed demon, sneering at the lofty pretensions of humanity, as he registered the proofs of its vileness, and enjoyed the while his work and the thought of its consequences.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

ARTEMUS WARD'S TWINS.—"On returning to the kitchen I found quite a lot of people seated be 4 the fire, a talkin the event over. They made room for me & I sot down. 'Quite a eppisode,' sed Docter Jordin, litin his pipe with a red-hot coal. 'Yes,' sed I, '2 episodes, waying about 18 pounds jintly.' 'A perfeck coop de tat,' sed the skoolmaster. 'E pluribus unum in proprietor persony,' sed I, thinking I'd let him know I understood furring landwidges as well as he did, if I wasn't a skoolmaster. 'It is indeed a momentious event,' said young Eben Parsuns, who had been 2 quarters to the Akademy. 'I never heard twins called by that name afore,' sed I, 'but I spose it's all rite.'"

BYRON AND SHELLEY COMPARED.—Between the lives of Byron and Shelley has often been drawn a striking parallel. They each had their unsuccessful boyish attachment; both were unhappy in their first unions; each formed subsequently an attachment to a woman of beauty and accomplishment, by whom he was fondly adored; both were branded as scorners of all ties, religious, moral, and domestic, and led lives of social exile in classic lands; and both died young—one on that shore whose beauty and misfortune he had so often and pathetically sung, the other on that element his fondness for which had been a passion from his boyhood, and which forms the theme of many of his finest descriptions. Moreover, the lives of these men were linked together, and they were influenced each by the other. Byron is known to have paid great deference to Shelley's opinion on poetry and art, and even confessed that the character of portions of his "Childe Harold" was caused by a recent "dosing of Wordsworth," which he had received from his brother poet. Sometimes, too, we may trace some slight Byronic influence in the versification of Shelley, though in his ideas none. The latter was the more original of the two, and his purpose was a fixed and inflexible one. It is even to be doubted whether he did not excel Byron in description, though the latter himself deemed that to be "his forte." The difference between their styles of description may be stated thus—that a description by Byron leads the reader to think chiefly of the magnificence of his manner in describing, while Shelley places the scene before you in striking simplicity and vividness.—*Temple Bar*.

UP A TREE.—A Prince Edward Island paper relates the following:—"Last week Mr. J. M'Donald, of Campbeltown, whilst searching in the woods for his cattle, came suddenly across a bear with two cubs. M'Donald was accompanied by a boy about fifteen, and they, seeing the bear was making for them, both ran away—the boy bounding off like a deer in one direction, and M'Donald in another, and the bear full pelt after M'Donald. Over windfalls and through hemlocks and cedars they go; the Scotchman strong and active, and the bear bounding like a bull, the woods echoing, twigs snapping, and dust flying at each spring. For nearly half an hour the race goes on, M'Donald beginning to find his strength failing; his heart grows faint as he finds the monster gaining on him. Soon a tree catches his eager eye; he grasps the friendly branches, but the savage brute grasps his heel and draws him down, but only for a second. Another spring and M'Donald is well up, the bear eagerly following, but down he falls, and falls at each furious attempt to ascend. For a considerable time did the brute try to get up, and M'Donald's courage reviving, he looked calmly down and said, 'Dick, if herself had her gun but she would give somesin.' M'Donald threw down his coat in hopes of the bear going away, which he did, after tearing the coat to shreds with one grab. The boy had in the meantime arrived home and alarmed the settlement, who entered the forest at dark, with guns, &c. Soon M'Donald's shout was heard, and the answering cheer sent back caused a thrill of joy to vibrate in his heart. The tree that saved him was a spruce about eight inches through."

HISTORIC DOUBTS.

An interesting article in a late number of *Fraser's Magazine* contained a short criticism of Whately's well-known *Historic Doubts*. In exposing the vagaries of the Spiritualists, the writer was naturally led to attack what may be described as an argument in favour of universal belief. "You have the audacity," says Whately in effect, "to doubt the truth of certain miraculous stories. I will prove that, to be consistent, you must equally doubt the existence of Napoleon; or, if you once admit internal improbability to be a legitimate ground of scepticism, your belief in everything that you do not see with your own eyes and feel with your own hands shall be exhibited as demonstrably absurd." The discomfited sceptic should naturally prefer to swallow any amount of wonders rather than disbelieve in all contemporary history. Nothing can come amiss; rapping tables, the apparition of spirits in crystals, the feats of reading through stone walls and seeing races not yet run, may be taken for gospel on evidence homogeneous with that on which we believe in the existence of Louis Napoleon and Abraham Lincoln. The extreme convenience of this logic to the disciples of the Davenport Brothers is obvious. But the answer made by the writer in *Fraser* is, perhaps, equally obvious. It takes, as he readily shews, more evidence to prove that Mr. Home can float about in the air, like a fish in the water, than to prove that Napoleon III. is Emperor of the French. The paradox, indeed, stated broadly, knocks itself on the head. A *reductio ad absurdum* is often a dangerous figure of rhetoric; in trying to make your opponent look silly, you leave out the pith and marrow of his assertions, and you are yourself landed in the awkward conclusion that a very common-sense argument leads to a manifest absurdity. The process by which Archbishop Whately arrived at his startling conclusions led him by way of certain fallacies of a more delicate nature; his paradoxical assertions shaded gradually into each other, so as to conceal the degree of his divergence from an accurate statement of his opponent's creed. In arguing by illustration, we are always liable to drift into topics where the illustration suits our own purposes whilst ceasing to correspond to the case put by our adversary.

It need not be said that we all believe in the existence of Napoleon. We could not cut away that part of our creed without reducing the rest of our historical faith to an incoherent jumble. We even believe, with nearly equal confidence, things hanging by a much slighter thread of evidence. We were told one morning that Louis Philippe had been turned out of Paris and was coming to England under the name of Smith. The story was, in one sense, improbable in the extreme. No one would have guessed, on a particular day in February, 1848, that the King of the French would on that day fortnight be landing at Folkestone, and calling himself Smith. If such a possibility had, by some strange accident, been suggested, the odds against the event would have been incapable of expression in figures. The evidence that it had taken place was, to most people, slight in the extreme. Some person or persons unknown had told this marvellous story in the papers. Its truth, therefore, merely rested upon the well-known argument that it was in print. We had read it in the papers, and therefore it must be true. It was, however, a mere anonymous assertion of one of the strangest facts that imagination could picture. And yet it never entered into any one's head to doubt its substantial truth; and if any one had seriously doubted it, his incredulity would have gone [illegible] to prove him out of his mind. If we can rest such a stupendous superstructure upon such a feeble groundwork of evidence, why should not a stronger bulk of evidence enable us to believe a stranger story still? Suppose, for example, that a number of gentlemen of known character—including Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury—had been upon the pier, and stated on their oaths that his Majesty had crossed the Channel on his cloak, carrying his head under his arm. No one accustomed to reason would have believed their words for a moment. We should have assumed that they were under some strange delusion; that they had just been dining together; that they were indulging in a practical joke. No weight of evidence would induce a belief in a gratuitous miracle, not even alleged (as we, of course, assume) to have any religious signification. If the reasonableness of our disbelief is sufficiently obvious, on what grounds do we justify our ready assent to the truth even of the first story? It looks as if the specific effect of downright assertion in inducing belief were unduly great. We daily believe extraordinary events merely because they are asserted to have happened. America is the native land of playful exaggeration. Many Englishmen say, if they are explicitly asked, that American papers are even fuller of lies than an English county journal in the dead season; yet they never think of doubting that a battle has taken place when Reuter's telegram speaks on the faith of an obscure paper in the Far West. Perhaps they divide the numbers by two; they possibly substitute "defeat" for "strategical movement," or "running away" for "drawing the enemy further from his base;" still they do not doubt that the assertion is substantially true, or that, at any rate, it bears some relation to the truth, involving neither direct contradiction nor pure imagination.

That we are fully justified in granting belief upon these easy terms follows from the simple fact that further inquiry confirms the first report in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand. Every now and then indeed, we suffer from a deliberate hoax. In 1848 there came a rumour, that a revolution was taking place in Ireland—that railroads were being torn up, barricades erected, and a provisional government proclaimed. As a rule, however, even the most lying of mankind tell more truths than lies. The common mathematical fiction of one A. B. who speaks the truth once in three times shows more talent for imagination than is generally placed to the credit of mathematicians. Such a monster could hardly continue to exist. The supply of truth, like that of cotton, is stimulated by the demand for it. In a rude state of society the virtue of hospitality is universal, because people could not get on without it; but as society takes a more complex form, hospitality retires in favour of inn-keeping. On the other hand, the habit of telling news with some approach to accuracy becomes common, because our relations to distant countries make it important. "Travellers' tales" is beginning to be a merely traditionary expression of distrust. We therefore find it convenient, as a matter of practice, to believe most of what we hear. Perhaps we carry the habit too far. We are seldom, however, taken in by a good specimen of the genuine downright fiction. The best example that we can recollect of late years is that of the railroad tragedy related in the *Times* to have occurred in Georgia. A professed eye-witness recounted, in apparent good faith, a series of deliberate murders which had been perpetrated with the utmost coolness in his presence. The culminating point was the throwing a small boy out of the car, because he complained of his father's murder. There was a boldness of touch about this fiction that almost imposed upon readers. The witness was said to be thoroughly trustworthy. He had no apparent motive for lying. According to Whately's argument we were bound to believe him, unless we would give up belief in general. The evidence was far better than that on which we believe nine stories out of ten. It was not so good as that on which we believe that Muller was hanged, but, until contradicted, it was perhaps better than that on which, before his confession, we believed him to be guilty. Putting aside the presumption raised from its extreme intrinsic improbability, we were as much bound to believe it as we are to believe that Sherman has taken Savannah. As people had not imbibed the logic of *Historic Doubts*, men of sense thought that it was as unfounded as it in fact turned out to be; but the mere habit of believing all that is said induced many persons to give it a hesitating assent.

We are quite right, then, in admitting most stories of the strangest events to be true, although we should be very foolish to refuse to take into account their *a priori* probability or improbability. Our experience of results is a sufficient justification of our habit of assent. But how is this to be reconciled with the logical conditions of the problem? By what process of reasoning does it appear that such improbable events are to be credited on such slight evidence? The answer to this clears up the ingenious fallacy so dexterously insinuated in the "Historic Doubts." In one sense, the improbability of Napoleon's conquest of Russia is enormously great. According to the common illustration, it is improbable that John Smith should meet Thomas Brown at precisely half-past 10 o'clock to-morrow exactly at Temple Bar. But the slightest posterior evidence will induce us to believe that this remarkable coincidence has taken place. The fact is, all that we mean by "improbable" in this case is that we may imagine innumerable other combinations in which Smith and Brown would not meet at all, or not meet at that particular time and place. The "improbability" merely means that, if we were in total ignorance of Smith's and Brown's motions, we should never guess beforehand the exact time and place of their meeting. Thus, if a man were to have calculated beforehand all possible configurations of European affairs, he would never have hit upon the special arrangement of a French Emperor at Moscow. But neither would he have hit off, at any other time, the precise scene in course of enactment on the changing theatre of the world. Every succeeding phase of history has this peculiarity, that it is more or less unlike every phase that has preceded it. Every true narrative is therefore an account of something very improbable, in the sense of being incapable of anticipation. History, in Europe at least, is a collection of strange stories—meaning, by strange, something without any exact parallel. It is no argument, then, against the truth of a story to say that it is in this sense strange; the argument becomes valid only when we can say that the divergence from all previous experience is more than the average divergence. This is obviously the case when the story contains a contradiction to some well-established theory—such as the commonly received opinions that two and two make four, or that mahogany tables are of strictly limited conversational powers. Downright lies are, as we have remarked, on the whole, in a minority, but that minority certainly includes the larger part of stories marked by indifference to such accepted principles. When, for example, a gentleman relates the celebrated anecdote of his crossing the Atlantic in a washing-tub, the general presumption in favour of the veracity of mankind ceases to operate. His story is one of a large family which are habitually found to involve errors of fact. When a man tells us that a French Emperor has broken loose and conquered half Europe, his assertion belongs to a class seldom put forward without some foundation. When he says that a table has walked up stairs by itself, carrying a moderator lamp with great care, we recognise in the story a certain likeness to many legends long since dead and buried. It is very hard to be told that we are inconsistent in believing one narrative whilst we refuse to accept the other.

The method by which Whately endeavours to bring out this inconsistency contains the pith of his argument. He would have declined, for his own part, to believe a story involving a gratuitous breach of the ordinary laws of nature. But, in arguing *ad hominem*, he insists upon the fact that his opponents refuse to believe anything that happens very rarely. The only distinction which they can draw, consistently with their own principles, between a miraculous and a common event, is that one comes to pass constantly and the other very seldom. They refuse to believe that a dead man has come to life, not because they assert it to be impossible, but because it is so rare as not to have come under their own observation. But the success of Louis Napoleon, or, indeed, any event in history, is so rare as to be unique. Why not refuse equally to believe in it? This is illustrated by an assertion quoted from the *Edinburgh Review*, that if any one should say that he had seen a hundred dice, thrown at random, fall on one face, he ought not to be believed. Putting aside for a moment the question as to the fairness of this argument, we incline to think that the Edinburgh Reviewer was right. If a man of average veracity were to make such a statement, we should certainly suspect him of a temporary lapse from the paths of virtue. Our reason would be that which we have already expressed. Such things may happen. It is conceivable that a gentleman may, as we have heard, find fifty storks standing in a row, each upon one leg, and may cut the fifty legs off with a single bullet. The performance of such a feat would violate no principle of natural philosophy with which we are acquainted. But the anecdotes of this nature commonly told are much oftener false than true. It is less likely that the dice should all have fallen on one face, or the storks' legs been all cut off by one bullet, than that our informant should be venturing upon a pardonable exaggeration. It is not the mere rarity of the event which makes us doubt, but the internal evidence afforded by the texture of the anecdote to its having been moulded by subjective rather than objective influences. Returning, however, to the more general argument, it is manifestly unfair. It is little better than a play upon words to say that the coming to life of a dead man is a rare occurrence, and that the conquest of Russia by a French Emperor is also rare. To give to the argument any pertinence, it should be shown that Napoleon's feats imply powers as exceptional as powers to overrule the ordinary laws of nature. We need not say that this would be asserted by no one. Philosophers may assert that we believe two and two to make four merely because experience teaches us that they always have made four when we have tried the experiment; but no such philosopher would deny that experience may establish truths of entirely different orders of certainty and universality. On whatever ground we rest, our disbelief in the capacity of chairs and tables for talking differs essentially from our disbelief in the existence of a man of hitherto unequalled powers. It matters not if our scepticism in both cases arises from the rarity of the phenomenon. But to discuss this at length would lead us too far into metaphysical questions.

The great objection to the "Historic Doubts" is the objection to all weak arguments for a good cause. The apparent design is to endeavour to induce a belief in certain events, by arguing that we ought to be credulous. The result, of course, is to make persons who are imposed upon fancy that credulity is necessary to such belief. Whately himself carried out this principle by giving some credit to the stories of spirit-rapping impostors. If his arguments were to be logically carried out, they would certainly tend to place all such fictions upon a respectable footing; and this, in our opinion, would be in itself a sufficient proof of their weakness.—*Saturday Review*.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

In the Sheriff's Court, on Friday, March 24th, Miss Ann Sykes, aged forty-seven, residing at Stand, sued Mr. T. H. G. Berrey, aged forty-nine, manager of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks, for a breach of promise of marriage. The parties were distantly related. Defendant's wife died in 1862, leaving him children, all of whom, with the exception of a boy, were grown up. Six months after his wife's death she went to Southport with him for a fortnight, to look after the children and the housekeeping. In March, 1863, he proposed marriage to plaintiff, and she accepted him, with the understanding that, owing to the wife's death having been so recent, the engagement should be kept private. In writing to her he had called her "My dear Ann," "My dear Love," and sent her hair oil. Writing on the 3rd of April, he said:

The thing I now miss is the Darby and Joan business which you previously described to Charlotte, and I shall not be content until it is revived. I feel a most extraordinary change to have come over me, and but for having arrived at a reasonable age I should almost fancy myself *rather spoony*.

On Easter Sunday, he wrote:—

My dearest Ann,—I went to church both on Good Friday and to-day, and stayed the Sacrament in remembrance of not only what I ought to remember, but also of you. I hope that our united prayers may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and tend hereafter, by God's blessing, to promote the happiness of us both. We must now live for each other, and study to promote that happiness and concord without which little in this world is worth living for.

On the 29th April he wrote to "Dear Miss Ann Sykes, my dearest love for ever and ever, amen." In that letter occurred the following passage:—

Now my dearest, dearest love, when shall we have such another very happy evening. I am completely undone after it; *how are you?* I will soon be with you again at Whitefield, when your sweetness and good sense will again delight me. True hearts can be understood; but one cold and the other hot, no fellow can possibly understand.

In May he sent her the following ode:

Dear Miss Ann Sykes,
'Tis you I likes,
So don't make any bother;
You know full well
I ne'er shall tell
This tale to any other.

So let us onward through life's way,
Regardless of high rank,
Each other's happiness promote
Upon this Sedgley Bank.

So if you are now thus inclined,
Our hearts here to make merry,
You will in me, love, always find
Your own T. H. G. Berrey.

From Southport he wrote to plaintiff as follows:—

Duck of the Village!
Oh! Miss Ann, Miss Ann,
How could you use me so,
I've heard of many a breeze before,
But never such a blow.

Here I am, thank Goodness, *safe* and sound, but being alone in silent sorrow to mourn, I'm not myself at all.

Your spooney work acts like a Turk
Upon my tender frame,
And I shan't at all be quite content
Until you change your name.
A line you must send soon, love,
Containing kisses sweet,
Which I will treasure in my breast
Until we both do meet.

Sure and could you not have found something to do in Manchester the day I came off, that might have been the means of bringing our lips together. Botheration to you; you did not scheme at all at all.

On the 25th May he wrote from Southport:—

My dearest Love,—What an exacting person you are, to be sure, to request me to write every day, or else you will think I am tired of you. What an opinion for a Duck to form of a Drake, and such a devoted Drake, too!—(Laughter.) I fancy you will want an enormous deal of attention, and if, as you say, you will do nothing, what a plight I shall be in when I cannot turn you off. Don't you think I had better pause until I am convinced you are a changed woman in these matters, particularly after what your friend or friends say of you! As for the sackcloth and ashes, and mourning, don't mention them again, unless you want to rip my heart out of its socket, and then it will be useless to you. You seem to have found out my tender place, and have touched it accordingly. I don't at all like being here ALONE, so I think I shall go away somewhere else to change the scene. * * I went to church *twice* yesterday, but did not stay the second service, as, being all strangers, I did not feel at home. Nevertheless, I did not forget my dearest, and your reminder only made me love you the better for those virtues in which you so pre-eminently shine, and by which you have won me; for depend upon it I never would have had a woman without religion in her combination, although, as some would say, rather a flighty fellow myself.

On the 27th of May he again wrote from Southport, and mentioned having been for a walk, and having had a very nice talk with his landlady and a widow-friend of hers, and proceeded:—

Isn't it lucky you made up your mind so soon about me. If you had delayed until now how much do you think your chance would have been worth! You have no idea what chances and offers I have here—in fact more than ever, and as for money, perfect piles of it. Now don't let me have any more dust-and-ashes sentences after this news, as I have not accepted any of them, but in case you behave *very ill to me*, I shall keep them in reserve to fly to. So mind your eye. Don't you think I am *vain enough now*? Mrs. Leigh told me about somebody in Prestwich who has become spooney on me also, and it is somebody *you know*, who I will tell you about when we meet. * * * I went to Blackpool *alone* yesterday to see the pier, and a very solitary day out I had. I only met two people I knew, one of whom was a lady friend—a widow who has got married, and advised me in confidence to do so too, for shame of my face. She gave me some very interesting news on the subject, of which I will inform you when we meet.

On the 20th November he wrote to her to say he had settled the plans for a house, in which he hoped they would enjoy the sweets of life for the remainder of their lives. He wrote to her many other letters similar to these which had been read. He appointed the wedding day, and prepared a list of persons who were to be invited to the ceremony, and others who were to be at the wedding breakfast. Subsequently the wedding, which should have taken place on the 21st of April, 1864, was postponed on account of his having been invited to be present at another wedding. In the meantime, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff to say that a proposal had been made to him to become the general manager of an important public company, at a salary of £2000 per annum. The defendant was undoubtedly a clever, shrewd man, and knew it would not do for him to break off his engagement all at once. He asked her not simply to postpone the wedding-day, but to postpone it indefinitely, and to wait his own reasonable time. At last he managed to pick a quarrel. It was a mere lover's tiff, in which she refused to kiss him when he was taking leave of her for the night. He had not the courage to write her a letter, but sent Miss Scott, his housekeeper, to tell the plaintiff by word of mouth that he did not mean to keep his engagement. The plaintiff fainted when the communication was made to her, but afterwards wrote to the defendant. He subsequently married another woman, and for the breach of his promise to the plaintiff an action was brought. The jury gave £1250 damages.

DOING THE RIGHT THING.—I mean to try to show—and I believe I *can* show—that a simple and sure conviction of our having done rightly is not only an attainable, but a necessary seal and sign of our having so done; and that the doing well or rightly, and ill or wrongly, are both conditions of the whole being of each person, coming of a nature in him which affects all things that he may do, from the least to the greatest, according to the noble old phrase for the conquering rightness, of "integrity," "wholeness," or "wholesomeness." So that when we *do* external things (that are our business) ill, it is a sign that internal, and, in fact, that all things, are ill with us; and when we do external things well, it is a sign that internal, and all things, are well with us. And I believe there are two principal adversities to this wholesomeness of work, and to all else that issues out of wholeness of inner character, with which we have in these days specially to contend. The first is the variety of art round us, tempting us to thoughtless imitation; the second our own want of belief in the existence of a rule of right.—*John Ruskin.*

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th June, 1865.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION being required as offices for the Electric Telegraph, the Secretary for Public Works will receive offers for the rental of premises in George-street suitable for the purpose. Tenders will by received at this office till SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at noon.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 23rd May, 1865.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, 19th June, 1865, for the construction of two light vessels for the port of Rockhampton.

One to be of 100 tons builders' measurement, the other a flat-bottomed vessel measuring about twenty tons.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Light Vessels."

Plans and specifications can be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Portmaster.

Tenders will be received for either or both vessels, or offers will be entertained from the owners of suitable vessels willing to dispose of the same to the Government. Tenders for construction must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £150 for securing the performance of the larger, and £50 for the performance of the smaller work, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company is now prepared to accept Marine risks, at current rates. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

Sydney, May 17th.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, February 13th.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick
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SOUTHERN.

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Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse
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Cundletown, Wingham, Tarree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
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Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. H. Daniel, storekeeper.

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CHILDREN'S Copper-toe BOOTS, colonial or English, laced or elastic. COCKS, George-street.

PAPA, buy a game to amuse us, evenings are so long. Chinese Billiards, at the Civet Cat.

MAMMA, buy me a Doll, such a fine assortment at the Civet Cat, King-street.

TABLE NAPKINS, Rings—bone, ivory, plated, and wood, at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

M'CARROLL, Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house.

Last Saturday night, one Mickey M'Cann—
A hard working labouring real honest man—
Received his week's wages; then homeward he turned,
And handed his wife the full sum he had earned.
"Oh dear," she said, "Mickey, I'm filled with delight,
M'Carroll's new shop has been opened to-night,
Just near to the watch-house, a stone's throw from here,
What a fortunate thing that we have him so near;
For many's the day, from the high price of meat,
Our little ones scarce had sufficient to eat;
And you seeking labour, then so hard to find—
I've oftentimes nearly gone out of my mind.
I bore it in silence, you had no work to do,
And I strove every way how to keep it from you."
"I know well you did," honest Mickey replied;
"The hardships attending the poor we abide;
But now I have work, and M'Carroll so near,
Through the long winter months we have nothing to fear
From the butchers' high prices. The money that went
Now we deal with M'Carroll, will pay half our rent,
And that, we shall find, will make a great hole
To pay for in winter our firewood and coal."
The wife—the mother—then responsive said:
"Long may M'Carroll rule the butchering trade,
May every mother feel as I now feel,
And with M'Carroll too be sure to deal.
Cumberland Shop for meat and prices stands alone,
And working classes call that splendid shop their own."

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Spice beef ..	.. 4d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2d	Round beef, cooked	.. 3d
By whole or half sheep.	3d	German sausage	.. 4d
Mutton chops ..	3½d	Black pudding	.. 3d
Rump steak	2½d	Beef sausage ..	.. 1½d
Beef steak	1d	Pork ditto ..	.. 6d
Boiling beef	1d	Legs of pork ..	.. 5d
Corned beef	1d	Loins of pork ..	.. 6d
Best ribs of roast beef..	2d	Veal ..	.. 3d
Chuck ribs of ditto ..	1½d	Suet ..	.. 5d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Hind quarter beef ..	1½d	Ditto, by the piece	.. 4d
Fore quarter beef ..	1½d	Brawn ..	.. 8d
White pudding ..	4d	Tripe ..	.. 4d
Cow heels, each ..	5d	Ox tongues, each	1s 3d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—The cheapest house in Sydney, for groceries of first quality. Haymarket House, 611, George-street.

FINEST and whitest SUGARS, at prices that defy competition. R. S. TIGHE, 611, George-street.

IF you are in search of good TEA, call at 611, George-street.

FOR COFFEES, of delightful flavour and aroma, try R. S. TIGHE, 611, George-street.

FAMILIES studying economy will find it to their advantage to purchase their GROCERIES at Haymarket House.

SPERM CANDLES, from 9d.; new currants, 4d. lb.; fine flour, at mill prices; rice, oatmeal, split peas, and every article in the trade to be obtained at prices that must command a business. R. S. TIGHE, Haymarket House, 611, George-street.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

EXCELLENT Dinner Sherry and Port, 24s per dozen, 10s. 6d. per gallon. R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR FOR SALE.—
Hart's
Bowman's
Clark and Dodson's
Hart's Fine
Hart's Households and Seconds.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, Ex E. K. Bateson, Craig Ellachie, and News Boy Duffield's, Magarey's, Giles and Smith's.
N. CASTON, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT in store, and to arrive per Guadalete. N. CASTON, Custom House-buildings.

BLASTING POWDER, patent safety fuse Colza and kerosene oil, turps, paints, caustic alkali For SALE by
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FULTON'S No. 3 ALE, new brew, ex Queen of Nations, for SALE.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PARAGUAY LEAF TOBACCO, Hemp and Canary Seed, fine sample, for SALE.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CENTRAL GLASS SHADE DEPOT, 90 and 92, Market-street East.—Mrs. W. READING has just opened a case of Oval Glass Clock Shades.

CARTAGE OF BREEZE.—The Australian Gaslight Company will deliver Breeze at any place within the boundaries of the city free of charge for cartage; and at any place not more than two miles beyond the boundaries for two shillings per load for cartage.

For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.

The retail prices are, within the city, twelve shillings per load; not more than two miles outside the city, fourteen shillings.

Gas Works, 8th June.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Just arrived and now landing ex Mimmie Dyke, Cargo prime Circular Heads, on SALE at Victoria Wharf, by
L. MORAN.

SEED OATS.—Seed Oats, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO. (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

N O W L A N D I N G—
Fine bright counter sugars 10½ lb. woolpacks

Hom. cocoa	Sheepshears, very superior
Chocolate, chicory	3-bushel bags
Counter twine	Arrowroot, jams
H. and P. biscuits	Salad oil, all sizes
Whiting, small casks	Dried herbs
Cream tartar	Bottled vinegar
Tartaric acid, carbonate soda	Sardines, ½ and ¼
Soda crystals	Starch, blue
Currants, Elemes	Saltpetre
Adelaide flour, superfine	Fine sherry, cheap
New Patna, 1 cwt. and 56 lb. bags	Martell, strong rums.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL ENAMELLED and JAPANNED HIDES.—ALDERSON and SONS, Elizabeth-st.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, 14s per dozen, by the bale, on SALE, at W. Pritchard's, 17, King-street.

FOR SALE, COIR FIBRE, cheap; PEARL SAGO.
F. G. LENDER and CO.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, Rosin, Tennant's and Muspratt's caustic; iron pulley blocks, for contractors and others, at home cost; coffee tins, in nests; and colonial tobacco, also cheap. H. R. REID, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

ASHFIELD Brick Yards.—70,000 BRICKS FOR SALE. Apply to HIRD or MEAD, at Yards.

COALS, Coals.—Newcastle or Anvil Creek, from 20s. to 26s.; Cardiff or Wollongong, from 18s. to 22s. per ton, 240 lbs. Every bag weighed. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

FIREWOOD.—Oak or ironbark, thoroughly seasoned, cut by steam to any length; ironbark charcoal, breeze, smelting coke. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

SHINGLES, Shingles.—Forest Oak, 22s. 6d. per 1000. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

SHINGLES, Shingles.—Best Lake Macquarie, in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

FENCING.—Ironbark Posts and Rails; 5, 6, and 7 feet Palings. Fencing erected at reasonable rates by competent fencers. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf.

GOOD AMERICAN HONEYDEW is 6d per lb. FRY and CO., Tobacconists, 452, George-street.

IRON TANKS, for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED corrugated and plain iron, guttering, tubing, &c. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces; large stock, from £4 to £45 each. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, best quality; patent tape fuse. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles, Cedar. W. JOLLY & Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK Girders, Draypoles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE an old established and flourishing BUSINESS, in the most populous part of Sydney. The sole reason for this eligible concern being thrown into the market is the proprietor's wish to return to England. Apply ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

A BITCH for SALE. Inquire Darling Harbour Inn, Market-street West.

SMALL WAGGONETTE and Harness for SALE. Mr. Dransfield, Upper Paddington, South Head Road.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, first-class DOGCART and HARNESS, £31 the lot. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, Pitt-st.

HORSE, 4-seated Buggy, and Harness, all in good order, price £52 the lot. GIBSON'S.

HORSE, New Springcart, and Harness, £28 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR Stylish Black HORSES and Silver-plated Harness, a bargain. GIBSON'S Repository.

FOR SALE, a light and roomy (new) American CARRIAGE, carries six; Pair quiet Horses, and Harness, price £90 the lot. The cobs will do 50 miles a day. Any trial. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a neat, quiet HACK, fit a lady or gentleman, price £10. GIBSON'S Repository.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Horses
Vehicles.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Chestnut cob
Phaeton horse
Hackneys
Country horses, &c. Also,
Clarence carriage
Dog cart
Pair horse harness.

Town Cob.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-bred chestnut cob, a very excellent hackney.

At the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Sylvester Byrne to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of unbroken horses, suited for hackney and harness purposes.

Draught, and other Horses
Cows in Calf
Bull
Brood Sows
Potatoes
Water Cart
Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

At the residence of B. Thomson, Esq., Kegworth Villa, Petersham.
On account of his removal to Town.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from B. Thomson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above place, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
Draught and other horses
Cows in calf
Bull
5 brood sows
Water-cart
Farming implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, scuffler, roller, &c.
2 pumps and about 20 feet of pipe to each
About three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, fit for digging, &c., &c.

A Sure Fortune.

Wild Beasts.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at his Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 13th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The collection of wild beasts now being exhibited in the menagerie at the Zoological Gardens, Botany, consisting of an elephant, tiger, leopard, grizzly bear, and Himalayan bear, and well known as the most excellent and varied in the Australian colonies.

The auctioneer desires to bring this announcement under the particular attention of parties seeking a profitable investment, and who would themselves be willing to travel with the menagerie, for a surer road to fortune he feels certain has never been presented in the colony.

Cards to view may be had of the auctioneer.

Important and Unreserved Sale, at Springfield, between Campbelltown and Narellan.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY next, June 12th and 13th instant.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above date, at Springfield, near Narellan, the late residence of Samuel Terry Hughes, Esq.,
The whole of his horses, cattle, farming implements, household furniture, kitchen and dairy utensils, &c., consisting of—
16 head of horses, broken and unbroken; 60 head of choice well-bred milking and springing cows and heifers, 20 head of bullocks, two teams of working bullocks, with bows, yokes, and chains; one bullock dray, one light horse dray, one guard iron dray, ploughs, rollers, &c.; six pigs, about 200 geese, fowls, and ducks; one carriage, one neat phaeton, one sociable, several sets of carriage and other harness, water truck, casks, tubs, and buckets; churn, milk dishes, cheese vats, scales and weights, chaffcutter, three bags of oats, bridles and saddles, kitchen utensils, a growing crop of maize; household furniture, consisting of two large dining tables, large round table, loo and toilet tables, washstands and furniture, six iron bedsteads, bedding, and curtains; child's cot, pianoforte, three couches, sideboard, five chests of drawers, wardrobe, whatnot, two large pier glasses, pictures, dinner sets, china tea service, decanters and glasses, hearthrugs, carpetting, fenders and irons, dishcovers, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.

In consequence of the shortness of the days, the sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock sharp.

Terms, cash; and no reserve.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from C. M'Rea, Esq., to sell at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, the 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
176 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The noted JP brand.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. BENFREY will sell the above by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY;
Also, at his City Depot, at 11 o'clock,
Cows, calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, bacon &c.
At 2 o'clock, seasonable fruits.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 10 a.m.
Hay, straw, wood, &c.
At Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot, at 11 a.m.,
Farm and dairy produce, live stock, &c.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Leather. Leather. Leather.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, June 9th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Quantity of kip, harness, and sole leather.
Terms, cash.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, June 9th, at quarter to 11 o'clock,
89 casks tallow
867 hides
Kip and harness leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, at a quarter before 11 o'clock precisely,
20 casks tallow
175 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Soapboilers, Shippers, &c.

Resin, Soda, Caustic.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,
80 drums soda caustic
9 tierces resin.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin) will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,
150 casks tallow
25 paunches ditto
6 casks cocoanut oil
1900 hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, THIS MORNING, at a quarter-past 10 punctually,
Hides, Tallow, Lard, Sheepskins, Rosin, Caustic:—
679 prime heavy hides, all butchers' and boilers'
96 casks superior beef tallow, new casks, in splendid shipping condition
6 casks good station tallow
2 kegs lard, very pure
Lot sheepskins
5 tons rosin
5 ditto "Muspratt's" caustic, small drums
4 ditto "Tennant's" best caustic, iron drums.
Terms, for produce, cash; caustic and rosin as usual.

GLASSWARE.

To Glassware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th June, 1865, at 11,
20 packages of glassware, comprising
Half-pint 9 flute tumblers
One-third pint 8 flute ditto
One-third quart 6 flute ditto
8 flute goblets, diamond goblets
Wines, champagnes, salts
Butter dishes and covers, oval dishes
Decanters, bitter bottles, creams
Sugars, eggcups, ales, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, 1865.

HANDSOME WHITE AND GOLD DINNER SERVICES.
Ditto ditto Breakfast Services.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, 1865, at 11,
One package containing—
Elegant white and gold dinner services
Ditto ditto breakfast services.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June, 1865.

PARIAN ORNAMENTS.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.
Groups, Vases, Busts, Figures, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th June, 1865, at 11,
5 packages of Parian ornaments, viz.:—
Figures.—Prince Albert, Eve, Egyptian Girls, Meditation, &c.
Busts.—Shakespeare, Milton, Dr. Johnson, Lord Palmerston, &c.
Vases.—Pompeian, bulb, group, honeysuckle, lily, &c.
Groups.—Caryatides, Britannia, Blind Beggars, Riches, and Poverty, &c.
Sets.—3 sciences—painting, sculpture, and architecture, &c.
Terms at sale.

Watches, Firearms, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, and other jewellery
First-class revolver, case, and fittings
Double and single guns and pistols
New and second-hand clothing.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

Large Counters
Office-desks and Fittings
Rostrum
Iron Safes, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Joseph Cohen to sell by auction, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street (late Frith and Payten's), THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the auction-room and office fittings.
Terms cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY, 9th June, at 12 o'clock.

Household Furniture, Gas Fittings, Fixtures, and Effects.

HICHENS GEDYE will sell by auction, on the premises, next to the Kangaroo Hotel, George and Bathurst streets,
The whole of the furniture, fixtures, fittings, and effects of Payne's Coffee House and Dining Rooms.
Without reserve. Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 12 noon sharp, on the premises, No. 392, Sussex-street South, opposite Oddfellows' Institute,
Household furniture, consisting of loo tables, and others
Chairs, chest drawers, sofas, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Byrne, Publican.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 12th instant, at 12 noon sharp, on the premises known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel, George and Goulburn streets,
The unexpired lease, license of the above house, together with bar-fixtures
Ales, wines, spirits, &c.

Land at Gladesville, Parramatta River.

SATURDAY, 10th June, at 12 o'clock.
At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus').

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 10th June, at 12 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
2 allotments of land at Gladesville, Parramatta River, containing 2 acres 3 roods and 38 perches, and being allotments 67 and 68 of the town of Gladesville, and situated close to the steamers' wharf, being the pick of Gladesville.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

SATURDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus').

Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Bedroom Suites; Wardrobe, Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Chest of Drawers, Bookcases, Carpet, Loo and other Tables, Whatnots, Pianofortes, and a quantity of Useful and Substantial Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus'),
The above, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes
Ladies' and Children's.
Very superior make.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Buyers
To Storekeepers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of very superior manufactured
BOOTS and SHOES
Ladies' black delaine boots, E. S., B. B. pumps
Ladies' kid boots, E. S., M. H., P. W. F.
Ditto ditto, Hungarians
Maids' kid boots, 1 to 2
Girls' ditto ditto, 6 to 13
3-5 ditto ditto
Kid E. S. bronze boots
Red morocco E. S. best, &c.
Terms at sale.

American Leather Cloth
18 inch and 36 inch Round Leather Boot Laces
Ladies' Boots and Shoes
Children's ditto ditto.

On account of whom it may concern, ex British Sovereign, Anderson, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
G in diamond,
2 cases, each containing
25 pieces American leather cloth.
1 case, containing
100 packages 18 inch round leather boot laces
130 packages 36 inch ditto ditto.
1 package, containing
36 pairs ladies' kid boots, E. S., M. H., P. W.
31 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
43 ditto ditto, ditto, hungarians.
1 package, containing
25 dozen red felt hungarians.
Terms, cash.

Californian Wheat.

4656 Bags.
20,900 Bushels.
Now landing ex Albrolhos.

For positively unreserved Sale, on Alger's Wharf (late Botts'), Lower Fort-street, on an early day,
Highly important
To Millers
To Shippers
To Country Buyers
To Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. M'Nab and Co., to sell by auction, on Alger's Wharf (late Botts'), on an early day.
Now landing ex Albrolhos,
Without reserve,
4,656 bags Californian wheat
20,000 bushels.
Terms at sale.
Further particulars in a future issue.

On SATURDAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Buyers of Furniture, &c.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture, Lawn Mowing Machine, Valuable Fruit Trees, &c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects, pianoforte, glass, pier glasses, carpets, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, June 13th, at 11 o'clock,

On the Premises, South Head Road.

First-rate Chance for a clever Photographic Artist.
The Lease and Goodwill of Messrs. Croft, Brothers', Photographic Gallery.
5600 Carte de Visite Negatives, with a large number of View Negatives of various sizes
Their extensive Stock of Cameras, Lenses, Backgrounds, Furniture, Chemicals, Frames, Passepartouts, Cases, Mats and Preservers. Cards, Stereoscopes, large Polished Plate Roller Press, Photographs, and a great variety of material necessary for the business.

For Unreserved Sale, in consequence of their intended departure per Jason, for England.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, South Head Road, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The lease and goodwill of that well-known photographic establishment now in the occupation of Messrs. Croft, Brothers.
Also,
The household furniture, glass, electro-plate, Brussels carpets, pier glasses, ornaments, oil paintings, iron bedsteads and beddings, chests drawers, wardrobes, washstands and furniture, culinary utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, on an early day.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professional Gentlemen and others.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Justice Milford.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A large and valuable library of law books, &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

Scotch Twill Shirts
Extra Heavy ditto
Boys' and Youths' ditto
West End, Milan, Garibaldi, Exquisite, and Sandringham Collars.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
3 bales Scotch twill shirts
1 ditto boys' and youths' ditto
2 cases gents' collars, assorted, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

Boots and Shoes.
Manufactured by F. Bostock, Northampton, and Edwin Bostock, Stafford.
152 Packages, just landed from the Coulnakyle.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, New Zealand Buyers, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 13th, at 11 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 13th,
152 packages new goods, just landed from the Coulnakyle, all in splendid condition, and without exception the most desirable shipment offered to the trade during the last twelve months.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue.

Winter Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Dora and Maid of Judah.

THIS DAY, 9th.
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments of winter drapery, clothing, blankets, &c., &c.
Magenta flannels
Jeanettes, casbans
Saxony flannels
Coburgs
Pilot reefers
Slate linings
Reversibles
Brown blankets
Fancy doe trousers
Fancy doe vests
Mufflers
Crimean shirts
Terms at sale.

Damaged Bustles.

On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12,
B over J in diamond,
8—1 case containing 30 dozen of the above unmentionables
Case and tin.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Grocers and others.

10 Cases Compton's Bacon.
☞ For positively Unreserved Sale.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases Compton's bacon.
☞ For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Perfumers
To Grocers, and others.

☞ Highly Perfumed Hair Oil.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases highly perfumed hair oil.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

White Herrings.

On account and at the risk of the shipper.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account and at the risk of the shipper,
27 firkins white herrings
18 kits ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 9th, at 11 o'clock.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Tobacconists, Buyers of Fancy Goods, and others.
Ex Dora.
AB over H, § 73.

24 Inlaid 8-Day Striking Office Clocks
6 ditto ditto 14-Day Ormolu Clocks, glass shades
Gold and Silver Watches
Gold Chains, Lockets
Brooches, Pins, Rings
Diamond Pins, Rings, and Studs
Bracelets, Earrings
Electro-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, in cases
Best Meerschaum Pipes
Watchmakers' Materials and Watch Glasses, &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, June 9th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above,
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock.

Cricket Balls, China Vases, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex British Sovereign, —, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
S over NH in diamond,
§ 183—1 case, containing 73 dozen China Vases
§ 8853—1 case, containing 48 dozen Cricket Balls
48 dozen Catapults.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock prompt, viz.,
2 cases as above.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Dora, Carthy, Master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

S over NH in Diamond, § 8908, 8909, 8910,
3 Cases containing
2 Slate-bottom Billiard Bagatelle Tables, complete, with improved Billiard Cushions, Moulds, &c.

To Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock sharp, viz.,
2 first-class billiard-bagatelle tables, as above, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock.

Iron Bedsteads, Double-barrel Guns, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dora, Carthy, master, from London.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

S over NH in diamond,
§ 8900, 8897—2 cases, containing 12 solid iron half-tester Bedsteads, 6 x 6 x 3 feet
8905, 8906, 8907—3 cases, containing 18 ditto ditto, 6 x 6, 4 x 6
8929—1 case, containing 12 Double-barrel Guns, in cases
8932—1 case, containing 3 Copying Presses
8832—1 case, containing 12 dozen Dram Flasks, half-pints, 12 dozen ditto, pints
8892—1 case containing 50 gross German Silver Teaspoons, assorted.

To Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock prompt, viz.,
9 cases iron bedsteads, double-barrel guns, &c.
As above.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock.

Framed Engravings, Toys, Wax Dolls, &c.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dora, Carthy, master, from London.
All more or less damaged by sea water.

S over NH in diamond.
§ 7194 —1 case containing 8 large Maple-Framed Engravings, assorted subjects
7195-6—2 cases containing each 12 ditto ditto
8520 —1 case containing 19 dozen long Folio Day Books, 1, 2, and eight quires
72 Ditto Memo. Books, 8, 10, 11 ditto
8 Ditto Metallic Books, 1060
4158 —1 case containing 51½ dozen Wax Dolls, assorted
JWT in oblong, over HN
1 case Assorted Toys.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Stationers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock sharp
6 cases, as above.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

ORDER OF SALE.—

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th June.

At the City Mart, 362, George-street.

A 11 o'clock sharp.
The cargo of superfine silk-dressed flour, in 50-lb bags, and wheat in striped corn sacks, now landing,
Ex Amycus from Tome.

At a quarter past 11.
Port and sherry wine, brandy, &c.
Kent hops, 1864, ex Maid of Judah.
Coir fibre, hydraulic pressed.

At half-past 11.
Mauritius counter and crystal sugars
Green teas, China oil
Provisions, dairy salt
Oilmen's stores, &c.

At 12 o'clock.
The damaged portion of the cargo of fine teas, ex Fanny Nicholson, from Foochow.
SUNDRIES.

The punctual attendance of the trade is particularly requested.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., Auctioneers.

Flour! Wheat!! Flour!!!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Millers, Bakers, Grocers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and the trade generally.—The only lot of silk dressed, superfine flour in 50 lb. bags, now in Sydney, has just arrived, per Amycus, from Tome, and will be sold by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at the Rooms of Messrs. E. THRELKELD and CO., 362, George-street. The cargo comprises 6000 quarter-sacks flour, each 50 lbs., guaranteed sound and sweet, and of this years crop.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
The entire Cargo of Choice New Wheat and Flour, just arrived direct from Chili, ex Amycus, with the
FIRST OF THE NEW CROP.

Most Important to Millers, Bakers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Flour Factors, Grocers, and the Trade generally.

For Positive Sale,
At the City Mart, FRIDAY, 9th June,
at 11 o'clock sharp.

⁂ The Amycus' Flour is all Silk-dressed, selected from T. K. SANDERS' celebrated CARACOL MILLS, and is in 50 lb. bags. The quality of this brand is unequalled by any mills in Chili, and will be found, upon inspection, one of the finest samples ever imported from that market.
The Wheat is the first of the NEW CROP, the agents having detained the vessel two months in order to secure a cargo of this year's crop, which comprises
6000 quarter-sacks, each 50 lbs., finest Silk-dressed Flour
4947 bushels fine new Wheat.

☞ Samples are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers. And intending purchasers can have an opportunity of testing the quality prior to the day of sale, by applying for sample bags.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Dibbs, Thorne, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The entire cargo of the Amycus, just arrived from Valparaiso, with the first of the new crop, comprising
150 tons finest silk-dressed Chilian flour, in 50 lbs. bags, from the celebrated Caracol mills
4947 bushels prime new wheat, one of the finest samples imported from that market.

☞ The auctioneers begs to remind the trade that this shipment is the only parcel of flour in 50 lb. bags now in the market, and that these were only procured in Chili by special request, and at considerable cost to the importer.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Kent Hops, 1864.

To Brewers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Maid of Judah, from London.

Slightly damaged by Sea Water.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
PS over D in diamond, and Co. under,
Nos. 56 to 58, 61 to 65, 67 to 70, 72 to 79.
20 pockets prime Kent hops, 1864
Damaged as above.
Terms, cash.

Coir Fibre.

FRIDAY, 9th June, 1865.

To Upholsterers, and Mattress Makers, Ironmongers, and others.
Second Lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
31 bales coir fibre, hydraulic pressed.
Terms at sale.

Port Wine.
Sherry Wine.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
V809—18 quarter-casks port wine.
5 quarter-casks sherry.
For unreserved sale, to close an account.
Terms at sale.

Cork Butter
Hobart Town Jams.

THIS DAY.

To Confectioners, Ship Store Dealers, Pastrycooks, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 firkins Cork butter
50 cases Hobart Town jams.
Terms at sale.

Campbell's Bacon.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Provision Dealers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
B over HC,
11 cases smoked bacon (bellies) in cloth and seeds, and packed in salt.
Terms at sale.

Green Tea
Young Hyson.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

Important and Attractive Unreserved Sale.

To Grocers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
150 boxes finest young hyson
50 chests hyson skin
45 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Counter Sugar.

THIS DAY.

Attractive Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

For Sale, without the slightest Reserve, to close an account.

Fine White Counters
Ditto Yellow Crystals
Ditto Snowdrop ditto.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
No. 1— 95 bags fine yellow counter
2— 60 ditto finest white ditto
10—190 ditto ditto yellow crystals
11—100 ditto ditto ditto
16—220 ditto ditto snowdrop ditto.
Samples of these sugars are now on view, and are well worth the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Fanny Nicholson, Cook, from Foo Chow,
More or less damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Fanny Nicholson, from Foo Chow.
WB & Co.
No. 17—14 chests congou, slight, 1 much
18—10 ditto ditto, ditto
19—11 ditto ditto, ditto, 1 ditto
20— 6 ditto ditto, ditto
21—30 ditto ditto, ditto, 1 ditto
22— 5 ditto ditto, ditto
23—27 ditto ditto, ditto, 1 ditto
24—29 ditto ditto, ditto, 8 ditto
9—11 half-chests ditto, ditto, 3 ditto
10—12 ditto ditto, ditto
11— 5 ditto ditto, ditto
12— 8 ditto ditto, ditto
13— 4 ditto ditto, ditto
14—40 ditto ditto, ditto
15—29 ditto ditto, ditto
16—11 ditto ditto, ditto
1—10 boxes ditto, ditto, 3 much
2—12 ditto ditto, ditto, 2 ditto
3—15 ditto ditto, ditto, 3 ditto
4—11 ditto ditto, ditto, 4 ditto
5—15 ditto ditto, ditto, 1 ditto
6—15 ditto ditto, ditto
7—30 ditto ditto, ditto, 5 much
8—12 ditto ditto, ditto, 5 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Dairy Salt.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 tons dairy salt.
Terms at sale.

Moreton Bay Pine.

On the Wharf, foot of Druitt-street.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Wharf, foot of Druitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Elizabeth,
806 colonial pine T. and G. flooring boards, 1 in. x
49 ditto ditto shelving boards, 12 x 1
34 ditto ditto boards, 12 x ½ in.
14 ditto ditto, 16 x ½
24 ditto ditto planks, 12 x 2.
Terms at sale.

China Oil.

FRIDAY, 9th June.

To Oil and Colourmen, Lampsellers, Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, and others.

For Sale Without Reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
500 jars China oil.
Terms at sale.

Fitzroy Iron Mines.

Allotments on the Great Southern Road.
Also,
a few Choice Lots fronting the proposed
RAILWAY STATION;
and
Several Lots in the Centre of the Township of
NEW SHEFFIELD.

TUESDAY, 13th June.

N.B.—At the request of many parties who were unable to be present at the late very successful sale of town allotments at New Sheffield, the Directors have decided upon disposing of some of the lots (comprising the pick of the township) which were withdrawn on that occasion; they have therefore instructed Messrs.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following sixty-nine allotments in the promising town of New Sheffield, with frontages to the Main Southern Road, and the proposed terminus of the Great Southern Railway:—
Section D—Twelve allotments, Nos. 37 to 48
E—Twelve ditto Nos. 49 to 60
I—Twelve ditto Nos. 97 to 108
K—Five ditto Nos. 109 to 111, 119, and 120
O—Six ditto Nos. 145 to 148, 155 to 156
P—Eleven ditto Nos. 158 to 168
Q—Six ditto Nos. 169 to 174
T—Five ditto Nos. 211 to 215.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes.

Just landed ex Coulnakyle.

MONDAY, June 12th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock,
55 packages boots and shoes, comprising men's, women's, and children's goods, goloshes, boot laces, &c., &c., being a choice assortment selected expressly for the present season.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect on morning of sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

125 Packages, now landing, ex Coulnakyle, Queen of Nations, &c.

N. COLLIER will sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of boots and shoes.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Large and Important Auction Sale.

On TUESDAY, 13th June.

Teas, Sugars
Rice, Coffee
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries, &c.

To Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, parcels of tea, sugar, rice, coffee, &c.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
With EXTENSIVE OUTBUILDINGS, beautifully situated, about half-a-mile from Blue's Point, and known as formerly the property of Mr. B. GARRETT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The following eligible suburban property, situated at
ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 97 feet to Ann-street, St. Leonards, with a depth of about 136 feet, on which are the following premises:—
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms and attic; also, at the rear, a STONE-BUILT HOUSE, containing kitchen, storeroom, cellar, tool-house, and 3 bedrooms above, with garden, yard, sheds, &c.
Also all that allotment of land, having a frontage of 50 feet with a depth of 132 feet, which is fenced and partially laid out as a garden.

☞ This is a well-situated homestead, on the Flagstaff Hill, St. Leonards—a favourite position in this beautiful suburb—close to the ferry, and commanding a fine view.
SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms, liberal.

RICH BOTANY SWAMP LAND.

MARKET GARDEN, 13 Acres, adjoining Mr. Edwards', and directly opposite the WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. D. HOWELL to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land, containing 13 ACRES, more or less, adjoining Stock's grant, and divided by a road from the Church and School Lands; it is also within one hundred yards of the New Government Road leading from Long Bay to Botany.

This land is partially fenced, and is drained by the main Government drain.
The soil is of that RICH NATURE SO PRIZED BY MARKET GARDENERS, and is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR TO ANY AT BOTANY.
Terms at sale.

To Small Capitalists and others.

BROUGHAM AND DUKE STREETS.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, 78 FEET FRONTAGE TO BROUGHAM-STREET, extending to DUKE-STREET, with a depth of upwards of 100 feet, on which are extensive STONE BUILDINGS formerly used as stables, coachhouse, dwelling, &c.

This property is in a capital position, only a few yards from William-street, and the stone on the several lots would nearly be sufficient for the erection of 3 Cottage residences.

It will be sold either in one or three lots to suit purchasers, and the special attention of small capitalists is directed to the opportunity afforded to secure a favourably situated City investment.

TITLE under Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above city property, in lots to suit purchasers.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

GOULBURN-STREET.

Neat COTTAGE RESIDENCE between Pitt-street and George-street, adjoining Mr. Turner's property, at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land having a frontage of 28 feet to Goulburn-street, with a depth of 73 feet, on which is a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, with yard, side entrance, &c., at the rear, water laid on.

☞ This is a very desirable well-situated city property, which will be positively sold, on the above date, by order of the mortgagee.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BIRRELL-STREET, WAVERLEY.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with small garden, &c., a few yards from the Coogee Bay Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 40 feet to BIRRELL-STREET, WAVERLEY, with a depth of 150 feet, on which is a SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of weatherboards, containing front verandah, back verandah enclosed, lobby, five rooms, and attics above. There is also a detached kitchen and servants' rooms, neat garden in front, and good yard, &c., at the rear.

☞ This is well known as the property of Mr. Hamburger, and occupies an elevated and favourable position at Waverley. An inspection is invited prior to sale.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of the Trustees of the will of the late Mrs. Kilpatrick.

SUPERIOR CITY INVESTMENT.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 246 and 248, CLARENCE-STREET, together with a large BLOCK of LAND fronting CLARENCE-STREET, BROUGHTON-LANE, and MARKET-ROW, at the rear of BEATTIE'S, GARDENERS' ARMS HOTEL, in York-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, having the following frontages—
25 FEET TO CLARENCE-STREET,
72 FEET TO BROUGHTON-LANE,
25 FEET TO MARKET-ROW;
on which are the following premises—
TWO BRICK-BUILT TWO-STOREY HOUSES, Nos. 246 and 248, CLARENCE-STREET, containing each four apartments, with yards, &c., at the rear. Water laid on.
These premises are substantially built, and the lower floor of the corner house is fitted as a shop.

☞ The central position of the above, immediately at the rear of the George-street Markets, renders it peculiarly adapted for an inn or for general business purposes. A portion of the land at the back of the houses is unoccupied, and the income derivable from the property may be considerably increased by the erection of premises suitable for the locality which, it is well known, will always find tenants.
As the whole must positively be sold by order of the trustees of the estate, the special attention of parties seeking a good-paying city investment is directed to the sale.

Full particulars of the title may be obtained on application to THOMAS ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, June 27th.

First-class Draught Stallions.

ALFRED BUCKLAND has received instructions from the trustees of the late Mr. B. Newell, to sell without reserve, at the Junction Stables, Auckland, New Zealand, on THURSDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The three draught stallions,
"IRON DUKE,"
"MAJOR,"
"BLACK PRINCE."

The above are not to be surpassed by any stock in the colonies, and were purchased regardless of expense, so that the best animals were obtained.
For pedigree and viewing apply to Mr. GWYNNE, Junction Hotel.

MONDAY, June 26.

JUNCTION HOTEL.

By order of the Executors of the late Mr. B. Newell.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, to the highest and best bidder, on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at his Land Mart, Fort-street, Auckland, New Zealand.
The well-known and valuable property, situated at the union of the Otahuhu and Onehunga Roads, long and popularly known as
THE JUNCTION HOTEL,
with all the
FREEHOLD and REAL ESTATE,
good will of business, &c., &c., thereto pertaining, and buildings erected, having a frontage to the Otahuhu Road of 148 feet 9 inches, and the Onehunga Road 184 feet 9 inches.
The hotel, five years erected, contains twenty rooms, parlour, drawing, dining, and bed rooms, kitchen, with ample kitchen accommodation; scullery, fowl house, stables, cow shed, and a new two-storey
IRON STORE,
On hardwood frame, 24 feet by 30, fronting the Otahuhu Road, and designed for a hay and corn and general store by the late owner.
THE GARDEN
Is well stocked with fruit trees. Soil rich volcanic.
The business of the hotel is good; twenty-four omnibuses pass and repass during the day.
For further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or Mr. Gwynne, at the hotel. Also,
NINE LARGE ALLOTMENTS,
fronting both roads, on a portion of which the new Cattle Market Stockyards are erected, will be sold.
And
13 acres 27 perches at Remuera
2 allotments at Pokeno.

SAMUEL COCHRANE, Auctioneer, Fort-street, Auckland, New Zealand.
Terms of sale—One-half cash; the remainder on mortgage for two, three, four, or five years, at 10 per cent. per annum.
Furniture, &c., may be taken at a valuation. Stock, &c., at cost price, or as per agreement.

NEW ZEALAND.

NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, 18th May.

PERHAPS the most startling item of news which I have to send your readers by this opportunity relates to the very strongly pronounced antagonism between General Cameron on the one hand, and the Ministry and Governor on the other. Of course it is at all times hard to say how far Sir George Grey is committed to anything, as he is always more likely to put forward some other than his real opinion on any subject. But of the position of the Ministry there can be now no doubt.

The Wanganui campaign, as I think I have before mentioned, was not only a failure, but a failure fully foretold and explained by the General when urged to undertake the campaign at first. No doubt this was galling to the Government whose pet scheme it was; but it was very much worse when, after forcing the General to undertake it, they found that after four months the situation was precisely that which he had foretold. The public also was growing very impatient, and beginning to make remarks hardly complimentary to the Ministry; and it became natural to try some means of throwing the blame elsewhere than on their own shoulders. The General, it was more than hinted, was the cause of the failure. It can hardly be wondered at that the veteran liked such an imputation as little as any man, and retorted by informing the Governor that he believed the Ministry cared little about the real conclusion of the war, or the real saving of the lives of her Majesty's troops, compared with their own petty provincial aims.

In reply the Government wrote a very short, but certainly rather insolent, memorandum, which bears the appearance of a cashiering of the General in command. There is also, as will be seen from the document which follows, a very distinct reiteration of the charge of not doing his best for the colony against the General.

MEMORANDA RELATIVE TO MILITARY DEFENCE.

MEMORANDUM BY MINISTERS.

IN reference to certain statements made by Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan A. Cameron, which have been communicated by the Governor to his responsible advisers, Ministers express their regret that the Lieutenant-General should have thought fit to attribute base and unworthy motives, and a culpable disregard for the lives of British officers and men, to the Ministry of New Zealand, and by implication to her Majesty's Representative in the colony.

They believe that, having regard to the character of the colony (which it is their duty to uphold), and to their own, which, as public men, is the property of the colony, it is impossible longer to accept assistance so unwillingly rendered. Nor, indeed, can it be hoped that the zeal and energy (which alone can secure success or lead to any useful result in operations in the field) will be displayed by any officer, however distinguished, in support of a cause which is branded by him with such severe reprobation.

FRED. A. WELD.

April 8, 1865.

Public opinion here favours the General, as is but natural, seeing it is well known that he advocated the persistence in operations here until the war was really brought to a close before going elsewhere.

William Thompson has again come before the public in the old character of a Maori letter-writer of the most finished character. His last letter has been one to Colonel Greer, who commands at Tauranga, and warns him against taking any steps to occupy the country taken from the Tauranga natives when the Government was weak enough to give back so much on their pretended submission. Thompson warns the Colonel to stay where he is, and not to frustrate the good work of Mr. Fitzgerald—namely, the patching up peace by leaving things *in statu quo*,—thus giving one more illustration of the old evil of divided counsels in this unhappy colony. The chief is not at all slow to lecture the Colonel on the evils that will flow from neglecting his (Thompson's) warning, and informs him that he will not suffer any harm to be done to his friend Jachararah the Pai Marire Chief. Of course no notice is taken of such a letter, but it is characteristic of the subdued temper of the rebel natives which enables Mr. Cardwell to recommend the withdrawal of the troops immediately.

At length we have seen the last of the Maori prisoners of Kawau celebrity. The fact that two different schooners embarked and took them down to Kawhia harbour last week was mentioned, but no notification as to how far the Government became responsible for their passage money has been given the public. It is known that a special permission allowed the vessels to go into the harbour of Kawhia which is shut as being wholly in the hands of Rewi and his people, and it is generally believed that Government pays for deporting the escaped ones, who have given more trouble since they were captured than before. The North, however, is glad to be rid of them at any price. Otherwise, the northern districts are much disturbed. The open preaching of Pai Marire tenets, which is put down by the strong hand at Wellington, is allowed without check amongst the infinitely more dangerous tribes of the North; the reason being that the Government are afraid to act. The Ngapuhi might not like it.

The vexed question of the five thousand immigrants from England seems, at last, on the eve of being settled, if it is not actually so already. The General Government so far gave way to the general indignation expressed throughout the colony as to offer the Provincial Government of Auckland £15,000 a month in debentures, and a valuable block of confiscated land in return for their taking the responsibility of the immigrants off their hands. This offer either is, or soon will be, accepted, and the whole thing handed over, much to the advantage both of the immigrants and of this province.

Auckland, 1st June.

The last ten days have been more fruitful in events than is usually the case with small spaces of time here.

The first of these was the expedition of H. M. Steamship Eclipse down the East Coast in pursuit of the murderers of Mr. Volkner. As we have peculiar modes of doing such things here, it may not be devoid of a certain interest to Australian readers to hear the whole story.

Tiwai, who was the native largely instrumental in the escape of Mr. Grace, from the scene of Mr. Volkner's murder, received news of the alleged capture of Kerreopa, the leader of the party by whom the murder was committed, by some friendly tribes bent on giving him up to justice. It had been made matter for a good deal of not very flattering comment upon the conduct and capacity of the Governor and his Ministry, that nothing had been done even to mark our wish to punish the horrible outrage committed at Opotiki, so the Governor seized on this at once and dispatched the Eclipse with Tiwai and Mr. Fulloon, a half-caste officer of the Native Department, and one of its most able members, on board to obtain possession, if possible, of some of the murderers. Great results were anticipated by those who knew nothing of the matter; but those better informed prophesied that the idea of kidnapping murderers would prove nearly as great a failure as that of bribing rebels has again and again done. The Eclipse, at all events, went down the coast, and called at Whakatane, that Mr. Fulloon, whose mother was a woman of great distinction in the tribe settled there, might learn all he could of the whereabouts of the murderers. The principal chief at Whakatane, upon whom the Native Office official relied for most of his information, was, as it chanced, one of the men most deeply implicated in the murder; but, of course, it was not to be supposed that his relative would believe that. This chief came on board and volunteered all kinds of assistance, delaying the Eclipse some considerable time, and finally went down with the vessel in his zeal. As might have been anticipated, the delay was not for nothing, and the natives, murderers and others, were ready to resist any attempt to take them.

Four boats were sent on shore from the Eclipse, and these boats took somewhere near forty armed men. As soon as they landed, however, they were opposed stoutly by a superior body of natives, and, after some skirmishing, in which they killed two natives and had one of their own number slightly wounded in the arm—they retired,—of course with admirable coolness—to the boat, having no orders to fight from those who sent them. Afterwards an attempt was made by Tiwai and two disguised ship's-boys to kidnap one of the murderers on the beach. This attempt failed; also the man getting away with, it is believed, a revolver bullet somewhere in rear.

The zealous chief of Whakatane, who had sent word overland of the Eclipse's mission, was relanded at Whakatane on the ship's return, and so the attempt ended, and with it we may presume the effort to do anything to assert the claims of justice upon the murderers of Mr. Volkner.

The Brisk has returned from the Chatham Islands, but brings no news of the missing boats' crews from the ill-fated Fiery Star. There is scarcely a hope, therefore, of the unfortunate people having been saved. The captain of the ship Dauntless, who rescued the survivors from the burning wreck, died in harbour of fever said to have been aggravated by anxiety of mind on account of the Fiery Star and her gallant crew.

Thompson has actually at last given in his submission. The first news of the matter which reached Auckland on Saturday last, gave a false impression which the public is slow to shake off as to the importance of this event. The truth is, that William Thompson and his own immediate followers, numbering perhaps two hundred fighting men—certainly not more—have sworn a peculiar oath of allegiance framed by themselves, with the assistance of a gentleman known here as a very honest but not very bright member of the old peace party. The form of the oath, which I enclose, is very equivocal, meaning literally anything rather than a renunciation of Kingism. There is no doubt, however, that Thompson and his people want peace and something to eat, and so far this surrender may be regarded as a boon. Neither the King nor Rewi are at all implicated in the matter, however; and so far as they are concerned, the surrender of Thompson adds rather a moral than a physical strength to our position. There is every probability of a great deal being made of this surrender of the king-maker; and no doubt it strengthens our position somewhat, but Thompson is now a man of no power compared with Rewi, who stands wholly aloof, and makes no sign—and Thompson was never a fighting chief, while Rewi was.

There has been a very creditable little fight at Wanganui—the first fruits of the transport thither of a company of the Auckland Forest Rangers, commanded by Major Von Tempsky, already well known in this war for his practical ability to grapple with the difficulties of native warfare. The Major heard, it seems, of a body of natives being in his neighbourhood somewhere in the bush, so he started with about sixty men at midnight to find them out, and surprise them. They soon found a track, which, however, turned out impracticable, and even when a practicable one was found, the delay had caused them to lose the cover of the night for the attack. About half-past 6 in the morning they reached the village, and made an attack, driving the natives, who numbered about a hundred, and who were not taken by surprise, from their huts into the bush beyond. They then made a determined stand, and it was found impossible to dislodge them; so, after a skirmish of nearly three hours' duration, the major withdrew his little troop, having lost two men—one an officer; both were only wounded, but afterwards died. At least ten natives were killed in driving them from the village. The attack on so inaccessible a position cannot but produce an excellent effect; and a few such engagements would go far to increase natives' respect for us as fighting men.

The main object of taking down Major Von Tempsky's corps was that of trying the effect of a corps not afraid of forest tracks. The track actually traversed by them at night was so terrible that when—hearing the firing, Lieutenant Doveton, of the 50th, went out with fifty men to assist the Major if possible, he found that his men could not descend in good daylight the precipices traversed by the Forest Rangers in the dark.

The Parliament of the colony will be summoned as soon as the Governor reaches Wellington, where he goes this week, it is understood. The household of Government House is also understood to be going at the same time, so that it is unlikely that his Excellency will pay Auckland any more long visits for some time. He is far from popular here. Thus his absence will be but little felt, especially as a well known resident here—Dr. Pollen, member of the Legislative Council—has been appointed general agent for the Government in this province.

The state of the northern natives still causes great disquietude amongst those who know the facts. These, however, are not made public, as such a course could do no good at present.

Efforts are being made to develop the Bay of Islands coal field, and as the coal is most excellent—being preferred in Auckland to Australian coal—the results are likely to be very beneficial to the province, and especially to its hitherto somewhat neglected northern districts.

From the Auckland papers to 1st instant, per mail steamer Rangitoto, we quote as follows:—

Concerning the submission of Native Chiefs to Brigadier-General Carey, the *Daily Southern Cross* of 30th ultimo says:—

SUBMISSION OF REBEL CHIEFS.

By direction of his Excellency the Governor, we publish the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Carey, C.B., to Lieutenant-General Cameron, K.C.B., with its enclosures, detailing the circumstances attending the submission of William Thompson, on his own and the King's behalf, and that of five other influential chiefs. The "covenant," which William Thompson binds the King and subscribing chiefs to observe for ever and ever, is this; that they accept British law as the rule of their conduct in future, but whether Maori Kingism is surrendered is not a little doubtful. In short the covenant may be read both ways,—that of peace, on the basis of accepting our laws and institutions; and peace, on the recognition by the Crown of the Maori King, as a potentate within his own dominions, adopting and administering the Queen's laws. At present, however, we have not time to go into the question whether the "covenant" should be read backward, like a witch's prayer, or in a straightforward way. As a good deal depends on the way in which this document is to be understood, we will return to the subject. Meanwhile, we may remark, in passing, that the proclamation of the Governor, that all those natives who do not submit before the 4th of June will be excluded from the benefits of the Compensation Court, may have something to do with these conditional, or unconditional submissions. Already we think we see a claim for compensation, for defamation of Thompson's character, looming in the distance; and as we have been amongst those who lifted up our voice against him, we shall only be too glad to find that we have unwittingly maligned an inoffensive and worthy man. In that case, our apology shall be as ample as our condemnation has been sweeping.

"Auckland, May 29th, 1865.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward the inclosed for your Excellency's information.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed) D. A. CAMERON, Lieutenant-General."

"His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Government House."

"Camp Te Awamutu, May 28th, 1865.

"Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to state for the information of the Commander of the Forces, that I proceeded at daylight yesterday, accompanied by Major Tupper, A.D.C., Captain Brett, D.A.Q.M.G., and Captain Blewitt, 65th Regiment, to Tamahere, where the chief, William Thompson, had agreed to meet me.

"Shortly after my arrival at that place, Mr. George Graham rode in and announced the approach of William Thompson and other chiefs of note, handing me a paper or covenant, in Thompson's handwriting (copy and translation herewith enclosed), which the said Thompson and the chiefs were willing to sign in my presence, under the British flag.

"I then walked forward to meet Thompson, who, when he saw me, immediately dismounted and came rapidly towards me uncovered. We shook hands. He then laid his taiaha on the ground at my feet, in token of his submission to her Majesty, and said he hoped I would accept it as his gun.

"We then proceeded to the spot where the British flag was flying, where Thompson signed the covenant in the name of the King and himself, in which he was followed by the principal chiefs assembled, after which I attached my signature thereto.

The only requests made by Thompson were as follows:

"1st. That the Governor would appoint a commissioner to inquire into his (Thompson's) character, which he affirmed had been much maligned.

"That he (Thompson) was most anxious to see the face of 'tiu Tamihana" again, and hoped to do so soon.

"3rd. That I should let him (Thompson) know, as soon as possible, what the Governor thought of his submission.

"I cannot conclude this letter without bringing to the notice of the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces the very important services rendered to the country by Mr. George Graham, assisted by Mr. Dehar, in bringing about this most momentous event.

"I was given to understand that the chief Rewi would immediately tender his submission also.

"The bearing of the chief Thompson on this occasion was particularly silent, and submissive in the extreme.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON CAREY,

"Brigadier-General."

[TERMS OF SUBMISSION.]

"Kua whakaae matou ko te ture ma te Ingiki hei tiaki mo matou ake ake. Ko te tohu tenei o te maunga o te rongo ko te ku taenga atu ki te aroaro o toku hoa riri a te Tienara Kare.

"WILLIAM THOMSON
TE WAHAROA.
"TE REWETI.
"HONE PAPAHEWA.
"RIKI.
"RIHIA.
"PARATA.

"Tamahere, May 27, 1865."

Copy of Translation of Terms of Submission of Native Chiefs, subscribed in the presence of Brigadier-General Carey, C.B.

"We consent that the laws of the Queen be laws for the King (Maori), to be a protection for us all for ever and ever. This is the sign of making peace, my coming into the presence of my fighting friend General Carey.

"Here follow the signatures:—

"WILLIAM THOMPSON.
"TE REWETI.
"HONE.
"RIKI.
"RIHIA.
"PARATA.

"Tamahere, May 27th, 1865.

(Signed) "GEORGE J. CAREY, Brigadier-General."

"Thompson particularly requested that the term 'hoa riri' should be taken as 'fighting friend,' not as 'enemy.'

(Signed) "G. J. CAREY, Brigadier-General."

The publication of this document called forth the following strictures in the columns of the *Southern Cross* of next day:—

Inasmuch (says that journal) as there was an omission of several words in the text of the Maori document in yesterday's issue, through an error of the printer, we publish both it and the translation in a corrected form to-day. Thus:—

"Kua whakaae matou ko te ture o te Kuina hei ture ma te Ingiki hei tiaki mo matou ake ake. Ko te tohu tenei o te maunga o te rongo ko te ku taenga atu ki te aroaro o toku hoa riri a te Tienara Kare.—William Thompson, Te Waharoa, Te Reweti, Hone Papahewa, Riki, Rihia, Parata.—Tamahere, May 27, 1865.

Copy of translation of terms of submission of native Chiefs, subscribed in the presence of Brigadier-General Carey, C.B.

"We consent that the laws of the Queen be laws for the King (Maori), to be a protection for us all for ever and ever. This is the sign of making peace, my coming into the presence of my fighting friend, General Carey.—Here follow the signatures:—William Thompson, Te Reweti, Hone Riki, Rihia, Parata, — Tamahere, May 27, 1865.—(Signed) George J. Carey, Brigadier-General.

"Thompson particularly requested that the term "hoa riri" should be taken as "fighting friend," and not as enemy.—(Signed) G. J. Carey, Brigadier General."

Before going minutely into the discussion of this document, we may as well tell its secret history, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, for not a little of its significance is to be learnt in this way. Some time ago, a proclamation was issued by the Governor, extending to the 4th of June, the period during which natives might come in and take advantage of the Compensation Court. About the same time, Mr. George Graham, M.G.A., who has taken a lively interest in the settlement of the war and acquisition of native lands, applied to the Governor to be permitted to go up the Waikato, and act as mediator. Te Oriori and Apoto, two natives of note,—the first, a man of high rank taken prisoner at Rangariri, had also been endeavouring to patch up matters between the Governor and the rebel leaders; and at last Te Oriori prevailed, and Mr. George Graham was commissioned to go and act as mediator. He saw Thompson and other chiefs, and had frequent conferences with them. What transpired at those interviews we do not know, nor can we say whether any promises were made to the natives by Mr. Graham; but this we do know that that gentleman secured a valuable block of land for himself. The interpreter employed by Mr. Graham was a Frenchman, whose commercial relations with the natives during the war were well known on the coast, and who has lived with Thompson's people almost exclusively since his last venture at Tauranga (Te Puna) before the commencement of hostilities there. This agent having been so successful in the private negotiation, there was no reason why we should not be equally successful in the more important matter of bringing Thompson to terms with the Government; and accordingly Mr. Graham entrusted the matter to his discretion, although he had only to apply for any of the Government interpreters in the Waikato, and their services would have been placed at his disposal. A meeting was held at Peria, at which the terms of submission were discussed. At this meeting William Thompson explained his views and intentions pretty plainly. He took up two sticks of equal length, and fixing them in the ground, said, "This one is the King, this one is the Queen;" then placing a third stick across the top, added, "This is the law," meaning thereby that the King and Queen are equal, and that between them they will uphold the law.

Indeed, the literal translation of the Maori carries out this idea to the full, and differs materially from the official English version. The literal translation of the "covenant" is as follows:—

"We have consented that the law of the Queen shall be a law for the King, a protection for us (*i.e.*, us the Maories) for ever and ever.

"The proof or sign that peace has been made is my arrival in the presence of my enemy General Carey."

This Maori writing, therefore, does not convey to the native mind the meaning which the English official version conveys to the European mind, and in point of fact they mean two totally different things. The sovereign independence of the Maori King is declared and maintained. He is above the law *(ma te Kingi)*; not subservient to the law, or the form of expression would have been *mo te Kingi*. The covenant provides, therefore, that the King shall wield the Queen's laws in his own dominions, for a protection for the Maories ("*mo matou*," for us). If it had been contemplated by the high contracting parties on behalf of the King, that Europeans were to be protected by the Queen's laws within the bounds of the Maori sovereignty, the Maori writing would have been "*mo tatou*," "all of us,"—Maories and Europeans. Another remarkable point in this very remarkable diplomatic paper is the fact that, although the King, or Thompson on his behalf, consents to administer the Queen's laws for the *protection of Maories*, he does not agree to administer them except for a protection. It is neither expressed nor implied that the Maories shall be *subject* to the Queen's laws; but it is expressly stipulated that the machinery of these laws shall be used to protect them, we conclude, against injury or injustice, at the hands of Europeans.

It is likewise to be remarked that the Maori writing commences in the plural, "*matou*,—we have consented," but it ends in the singular, "my arrival in the presence of my enemy." Brigadier-General Carey states that Thompson acted for the King; hence the style royal is adopted in the beginning, and the ratification is simply made in the singular number by the Royal Commissioner Thompson. All this corresponds exactly with the interpretation we have put upon what took place at Peria. The style and dignity of the King is upheld; and by using the combination of letters, "Ingiki," instead of "Kingi," the wily diplomatist got over the fatal objection being made to the whole "covenant," that the title of "King" being imported, it could not be received by the Governor. We can account for this strange word coinage in no other way.

That we have been worsted in diplomacy there is no doubt whatever. Thompson and the King, so far from submitting to the Queen's supremacy, and coming under the operation of British law, have ratified a "covenant," in terms of which the independence and supremacy of the King is recognised; and he (the King) consents to peace between the Queen's Government and himself and supporters by the simple adoption of the English law, to be administered as he pleases for the protection of Maories, and for that alone. That is the sum and substance of the whole thing; and if it is a cause for jubilation, we do not know what ought to cause regret in this country. It would have been so much more definite to have got Thompson to sign a declaration of allegiance to the Queen, and an undertaking to obey all her Majesty's ordinances; that would have been a totally different thing from what he has signed.

Any person who understands the Maori idiom will perceive at a glance that the Brigadier-General was imposed on by the interpreter, when he states in the postscript to his despatch, that Thompson particularly requested he should be told that "*hoa riri*," meant "fighting friend," and not "enemy." Such an expression would be as great nonsense in Maori as it is in English, in the sense implied. If Thompson had meant friend he would have said "*hoa pai*;" but as he really and truly meant enemy or opponent, he said what he meant, "*hoa riri*."

LAND GRANTS TO REBELS WHO HAVE SURRENDERED.

The *Southern Cross* understands that the quantity of land to be given to Te Oriori, as an acknowledgment of his submission, is 500 acres. It is situated at Tamahere, between Hamilton and Cambridge, and it does not encroach upon any military settlement—in fact, it has not yet been surveyed. Twenty thousand acres at Whangape, opposite Rangariri, and on the proper left bank of the river, are to be set apart for rebels who have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance, but it will, of course, be confined to those to whom the confiscated block belonged. William Thompson has lost but little land by confiscation, and Rewi loses none, it is said. It is understood that there was a sort of joint proprietorship between these men, and that the proclamation expiring on the 4th of June next has been mainly instrumental in bringing at least one of them to a sense of the danger of delay.

FIGHT WITH THE NATIVES AT OPOTIKI.

H.M.S. Eclipse arrived on Friday, May 26, at noon, from a cruise on the East Coast, whither she had been dispatched to attempt the capture of the murderers of Mr. Volkner, and ascertain whether it was true, as reported, that Kereopa had been taken, and was kept being a prisoner at Opotiki. We regret to say that the Eclipse has not been successful in capturing any one concerned in the murder at Opotiki, and it would seem that Kereopa is not there at all.

The result of the cruise shows most indubitably that the natives at Opotiki are still wholly under the influence of the Pai Marire faith, and are not inclined to return to friendly relations with us by giving up, or driving from amongst them, the emissaries of Te Ua.

The Eclipse sailed from Auckland on Friday, the 19th, having on board Mr. Fulloon, the Government interpreter, and the native Tiwai, who is so well known in connection with the affair at Opotiki. The vessel arrived off the Whakatane Point on Saturday morning, where communications were entered into with the Ngatiawa there. Early on Sunday morning the Eclipse sailed for Opotiki, where she arrived at 8 o'clock the same morning. There was naturally some hesitation felt about going ashore; but Tiwai, seeing some men on the beach who displayed a white flag, expressed his willingness to venture, and having been put ashore, went up to the settlement. He returned in the afternoon. Shortly after midnight, Captain Fremantle ordered four boats to be manned, with the design of landing, surprising the natives, and capturing some of the murderers of Mr. Volkner, who, it had been ascertained, were living there. The boats contained in all 47 men and 12 officers, under the command of Captain Fremantle in person. It is said that the beach was made and the men landed without the Maories discovering them; but, however that may be, the attempt to surprise proved a failure. Very likely the natives suspected the possibility of such an event, and were on the alert; for the party, soon after landing, found not only that they were discovered, but that they were to be opposed. Of course it was at once seen that the object of the expedition was frustrated, and an immediate retreat was begun. Indeed there was some risk that the men would be cut off from the boats, it being found that an ambush was laid for this purpose. The Maories opened a brisk fire, but fortunately with little effect, only one casualty having occurred amongst our men—a corporal of marines received a gunshot wound in the arm. It is stated that two Maories were killed by the fire of the Eclipse's men, one of them being a chief called Hakararikt. With the exception mentioned above, the retreat to the boats was safely effected. It being evident that nothing more could be done at Opotiki, the Eclipse weighed anchor for Te Kaha, where she lay till Tuesday morning. From Te Kaha she went to a place called Waihou, where Captain Fremantle and Lieutenant Boughay landed, and had an interview with the famous Patara. Leaving Waihou on Wednesday morning, the Eclipse went to Omaio, where Wiremu Kingi came on board and informed Captain Fremantle that Ephraim, the half-caste, who put the rope round Mr. Volkner's neck, was in the neighbourhood. It was resolved to attempt his capture by surprise in another way from that adopted at Opotiki, but unfortunately it had no better result. Tiwai and two of the ship's boys went ashore, the boys being clothed with blankets to disguise them as Maories. A short time after they had gone ashore, a shot was heard, and Captain Fremantle landed with some men to give aid. They found that Ephraim had been captured by Tiwai and his assistants, but had managed to get away again. While being dragged down to the beach, Ephraim made a sudden effort and shook off his captors. One of the lads immediately fired his pistol at him, but missed, and Ephraim avoided any further shots by darting in amongst a crowd of women and children, who had by this time assembled. The Eclipse then went back to Te Kaha, which she left for Auckland on Thursday. Some stay was made at White Island, where many of the officers landed.

THE PAI MARIRES TRIUMPHANT.

The expedition of H. M. S. Eclipse to Opotiki, to capture the murderers of Mr. Volkner, is one of the most inglorious incidents of the war. Pai Marirism may now, indeed, be said to be triumphant; and the Governor's proclamation will be as so much waste paper; for have not the fanatics beaten off the Queen's forces? The bare mention of the words "force of arms" to them will now be something to raise a smile instead of exciting apprehension. It will be understood to be a figurative expression, in which their language so largely abounds, and not intended to be accepted in its literal meaning. The Governor may threaten and issue his proclamations by the score, but like spoiled children, Master Pai Marire will have his own way, for he knows that he will not be a penny the worse. What is the plain, unvarnished state of the case? In the beginning of March, intelligence was received in Auckland of the brutal murder of Mr. Volkner at Opotiki on the 1st of that month, and of the perilous position of a number of Europeans who had been taken captive with him. The Governor and his Ministry had deserted Auckland, and there was not a soul left behind with authority to act in such an emergency. It was one, however, that must be met at once, and the Provincial Executive, his lordship the Bishop, and the Rev. Samuel Williams, concerted measures for the deliverance of the captives. These measures, which were warmly co-operated in by the commander of H. M. S. Eclipse, were successful; the Rev. Mr. Grace and companions in captivity were rescued, and provision was made for the safety of Bishop Williams and the settlers in Poverty Bay, where the fanatics were known to have gone. By that time the alarming intelligence had reached the seat of Government, and one would have thought that the next step that would have been taken would have been to capture, or, if that were not possible, to inflict chastisement upon the brutal murderers of Mr. Volkner. Nothing of the kind took place, and we believe there was a universal feeling of surprise at the extraordinary amount of apathy exhibited by the Government on the subject.

Time passed, and on the 29th April, nearly two months after the murder, a General Government *Gazette* was issued at Wellington, containing a proclamation setting forth that the Governor was determined to put down Pai Marirism. This proclamation said, "Now, therefore, I, Sir George Grey, the aforesaid Governor, do hereby proclaim and notify that I will, in behalf of her Majesty, resist and suppress, by the force of arms if necessary, and by every other means in my power, fanatical doctrines, rites, and practices of the aforesaid character; and I will cause to be punished all persons, wherever they may be apprehended, who may be convicted, of instigating, or participating in, such atrocities and crimes."

Since this proclamation the Pai Marires are known to have been disseminating their "fanatical doctrines, rites, and practices" as widely as possible; and until the departure of the Eclipse nothing was done to "resist and suppress them by force of arms." The Pai Marires made a successful resistance to the Queen's forces, on their attempt to capture the murderers of Mr. Volkner; and the Eclipse had to return to Auckland and report a victory over us by the worst class of our enemies. We are far from throwing blame upon the gallant commander, or men of the Eclipse; we believe they did all they could do under the circumstances. If Commander Fremantle had not a sufficient force to cope with the enemy without unduly jeopardising the lives of his men, it was his duty to retire. But why was this contingency not thought of? If the Governor or Government meant to strike a blow at Pai Marirism, and for the first time to carry out the threat made in the proclamation, it was clearly their duty to have made sure of success, and not to have left the shadow of a doubt on the minds of the fanatics that we were powerless to coerce them. Better not to have sent an expedition at all, than to have risked a defeat, which this has been most unmistakably.

The effect of this failure will be most injurious. With that spirit of exaggeration which characterises the natives, the fanatics will spread the news of their victory far and wide, with the addition that a large number of soldiers were killed, and all by the supernatural aid which they profess to be the basis of their creed. Converts will be readily made, and Pai Marirism may be expected to flourish with increased vigour.

MAJOR VON TEMPSKY ATTACKS THE MAORIES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The *Wanganui Chronicle*, of the 17th May, supplies the following:—

Major Von Tempsky, with his men, have been encamped for some days at Kakaramea. A few days ago some of his men fell in with a party of Maories on the left bank of the river, and thinking their pa was on that side, Major Von Tempsky went over and reconnoitered, when he found from the fires he saw that they were lying on a small flat in the bush on the right side of the Patea, surrounded by high wooded hills. He explored a path for some distance to this pa, and on Saturday morning, the 13th, at 1 o'clock, he set off with forty-eight Forest Rangers, and sixteen Waikato Militia, Captain George, Lieutenant Westrupp, and Ensigns Whitfield and Erwin, for this Maori settlement. He left Lieutenant Malone, with twenty additional men, to guard a pass over a cliff about 150 feet high, which the men had to descend by means of supplejacks and flax ladders. When the party had advanced about two-thirds of the way they lost the track, and tried two different paths ineffectually. At last, after a long delay, they struck a track which led them to their destination. This delay, however, seriously interferred with Major Von Tempsky's plan, which was to attack the settlement by night; and in consequence of it they did not arrive at the end of their journey till half-past 6 in the morning. After striking this track they ascended a high hill, on the top of which they found several large whares, which had been recently occupied, as the fires in them were still warm, but they were deserted by their recent occupants.

Presently they saw large volumes of smoke rising from a neighbouring hill. They crossed a gully, and, after ascending a hill covered with dense brush, came to a gate, looking through which they saw a native encampment in the middle of a clearing in the bush. There were about thirty flax whares, and in the enclosure were about eighty natives. The small force extended along the edge of the clearing, but found that it was barricaded, and in breaking through this fence they made such a noise that the attention of the Maories was directed to them, and the distance between them and the whares gave the Maories time to pour on them a heavy volley, which, however, did no injury. The Bushrangers and Militia advanced, and drove the natives from the whares into the bush on the opposite side. At this moment Ensign Whitfield was hit on the right arm by a ball which went through it, and received a bullet in his side which penetrated to his liver. Private M'Bean, No. 1 Company Forest Rangers, was shot in the head, and Captain George had the tip of his right thumb blown off. From six to eight of the natives were here killed. The rangers and militia extended within twenty yards of the edge of the bush, from under cover of which the natives kept up a continuous fire, returned by our men at this short range, the Maories having greatly the advantage in their superior cover. Two attempts to out-flank them failed in consequence of deep gorges through which it would have been necessary to force a way in order to get round them. The natives were evidently in one of their natural fortresses, only accessible by the track along which the rangers had advanced. While fighting, they sang the "Pai Marire" hymns, and danced the war dance. They were harangued by the chiefs and encouraged to advance on our force, which they attempted once or twice, but when they advanced a little distance retreated before the fire. In the meantime they were continually calling to various quarters, and their calls being answered, it was feared that reinforcements would arrive, and that the small force might be taken at a disadvantage, and Major Von Tempsky decided to draw off his men. The wounded were carried back to the gate, and then the force retired to the same place. This manœuvre was so well executed that they had reached the top of a neighbouring hill before the Maories knew they had retired. They had been in the clearing from half-past 6 to past 9. From consideration of the wounded they struck into a route, apparently a much easier one than that by which they had advanced; but after proceeding about a mile they found that it ended in a precipice. At 11 o'clock they returned to the old road, but found that a party of Maories (probably a part of the reinforcements so urgently demanded) had taken possession of the large whares on the top of the hill. Three Maori scouts peeping round the corners of these huts were here shot by the advance guard. It was a question whether to force a passage through the old way; but the consideration that doing so might add to his wounded, without giving him any counterbalancing advantage, induced Major Von Tempsky to send forward an exploring party to ascertain whether another route could not be found, while he held the Maories in check. On its being reported that the passage of the gully was practicable by another road, a pioneer party was sent forward, and three dreadful forest gorges were traversed, the Maories not attempting to follow. Here Private M'Bean died. He was buried there temporarily, but next day his remains were brought into the camp and interred. The party arrived at Kakaramea at 4 p.m.; having been out fifteen hours, and gone through their work without food or drink; and yet not a murmur had escaped the lips of any of the men, the good behaviour of the whole of whom cannot be too highly spoken of. We regret to add that Ensign Whitfield, who was brought down to Camp Patea, died on Saturday evening at half-past 11.

When the firing was heard at the camp at Kakaramea, Lieutenant Doveton, of the 50th, went out with twenty men, but did not proceed further than the cliff, expressing his astonishment at Major Von Tempsky's men being able to pass such a place during the night, which appeared quite impassable in broad daylight.

A KENTUCK BEAR HUNTER'S YARN.—"Gentlemen," said a tall Kentuckian, hauling up, and leisurely taking his seat in a vacant chair, "don't make fun of that 'ar dog, if you please," and with a face of profound melancholy and touching pathos he added, "unless you want to hurt his feelings." "O, of course not, sir, if you dislike it. But pray, how did he come to be curtailed of his fair proportions?" "Well, gentlemen, I'll tell you," said the Kentuckian, replenishing the spacious hollow of his cheek with a quid of tobacco. "That 'ar dog was the greatest b'ar hunter of Kaintuck. A few years ago I used to take my rifle and old Riptearer, of an arternoon, and think nothing of killing ten b'ars. One cold day in the middle of winter, bein' troubled a good deal with an old he-b'ar that used to carry off our pigs by the dozen, I started out with Riptearer, determined to kill the old rascal, or die in the attempt. Well, arter we had gone about two miles through the woods, we all of a sudden came right smack on the old b'ar with his wife and three cubs. I knowed I couldn't shoot 'em all at once, and I know'd if I killed either of the old 'uns tother would make at me, for I could see they were mortal hungry. So says I, 'Rip, what'll we do?' Rip know'd what I was sayin', and without waitin' to hold any confab about it he guv a growl and pitched right in among them. With that I let fly at the she-b'ar, cos I know'd she was the worst of the two when the cubs was about. Over, she rolled as dead as a mackerel. Rip he hitched on the he-b'ar, and they had a mighty tussle for about five minutes, when the b'ar began to roar enough like blue murder. I ran up then and knocked his brains out with the butt-end of my rifle. The cubs were so skeered and cold that I killed 'em all in about two minutes with my knife. But Rip took on terrible about my knockin' of the old b'ar on the head. At fust I thought he was going to tackle on me, and says I, 'Rip, that's downright ungrateful.' With that he sneaked off in a huff, but I could easily see he was terrible mad yet. Well I left the b'ars all on the ground, concluding to call back with the neighbours for 'em as soon as I could let 'em know. On the way home, Rip kep' ahead of me. Every time he thought how I killed the old b'ar, his tail would stand right up on end—he was so powerful mad. It was gettin' on to night, and began to grow freezin' cold. About half a mile from the house, Rip he came to a halt, thinkin' he'd have another look back in the direction of the b'ars. The scent of 'em raised his dander wuss than ever. His tail stood right squar'up, as stiff as a hoe handle. Just then it came on colder than ever, and poor Rip's tail friz exactly as it stood. I was in a bad fix—I had no fire to thaw it. While I was thinkin' what I'd do to get it down again, a big buck deer sprung up and darted right over a fence about fifty yards a head. Rip did not wait to be told whar to go, but pitched evil-bent arter the deer. I cracked away with my rifle, and just raised the fuzz between his horns. As soon as Rip got to the fence he thought he'd make a short cut, so he dashed right through, but *his tail was so brittle that it broke off between the rails*. Poor old Rip was done for good. He never had a tail to show after that—it broke his spirit as well as his tail; and that's how he came to lose it. And now gentlemen, I'm gettin' a little dry, and if you have no objection, we'll liquor."

THE LAST VISCOUNT ALLEN.—Lord Allen greatly resembled in later life an old grey parrot, both in the aquiline outline of his features and his peculiar mode of walking with one foot crossed over the other in a slow and wary manner. He was a regular Cockney, and very seldom left London; but on one occasion, when he had gone down with Alvanley to Dover for the sake of his health, and complained to his facetious friend that he could get no sleep, Alvanley ordered a coach to drive up and down in front of the inn windows all night, and made the "boots" call out, in imitation of the London watchman of that day, "Half-past two, and a stormy night." The well-known rumble of the wheels and the dulcet tones of the "boots" had the desired effect: the "King" passed excellent nights, and was soon able to return to his little house in South-street with renewed health and spirits.—*Gronow's Reminiscences.*

NATURAL MISTAKE.—A gentleman at the Astor House table, New York, asked the person sitting next to him if he would please to pass the mustard. "Sir," said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?" "Oh, no, sir," was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."—*American Paper.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate Stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers.			Goods.	Sunday passenger	
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ...... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers.			Goods.	Sunday passenger	
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ...... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 42	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	12 20	4 5	11 10	8 0	4 5
East Maitland	8 50	12 50	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 45
Morpeth	9 0	1 10	4 55	5 35	9 0	4 55

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by Signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

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